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A SUMMARY  
OF  
ENGLISH HISTORY

BY  
W. REEP

(BASED ON 'OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY')

BY S. R. GARDINER)

LONDON  
LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO.  
1882

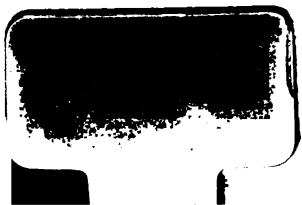
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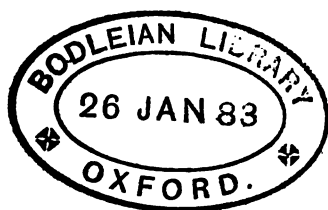


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## PREFACE.

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THE following Summary of English History is intended to be used in connexion with Prof. S. R. Gardiner's 'Outlines of English History,'<sup>1</sup> and will be found serviceable to Senior Scholars of Public Schools, Pupil Teachers, Students in Training Colleges, and others preparing for Public Examinations.

The Events are not only arranged in chronological order, but also under distinct headings, so that they may be the more readily grasped by the Pupil. This, it is hoped, will be a great advantage.

Wherever necessary a Genealogical Table is added, and in all cases subsequent to the Norman Conquest, the Characters of the Sovereigns are given.

<sup>1</sup> Longmans, Green, and Co., price 2s. 6d.



# SUMMARY

## OF

# ENGLISH HISTORY.

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**THE ANCIENT BRITONS.**—The early history of Britain and the Britons is obtained from the writings of Julius Cæsar, a Roman General.

The inhabitants at the time of the Roman Invasion, B.C. 55, were called Britons. Those who lived in the south were most civilised. They possessed cattle, hunted, planted barley for food, made baskets and pottery, worked the tin mines of Cornwall, and were clothed in a dress of their own manufacture.

Those who lived inland and farther north subsisted chiefly by hunting, and were only partially clothed in the skins of animals.

Their Religion was that of Druidism. They worshipped the sun and the moon, and considered the oak tree to be holy.

Their priests were called Druids. One of their temples still remains at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

**C. 55** Britons conquered by the Romans.—The Romans were a civilised people who lived in Italy. Their chief city was Rome.

Julius Cæsar, a Roman General, invaded Britain from Gaul. He landed at Deal, in Kent. After receiving the submission of some of the tribes he left again.

**D. 43** Aulus Plautius was sent to Britain by the Emperor Claudius. He subdued the country south of the Thames.

**53** Suetonius Paulinus became Governor. He succeeded in destroying the power of the Druids.

Boadicea, the British Queen of the Iceni tribe, revolted



against him ; but her soldiers were totally defeated, and she put an end to herself by poison.

**78-84** Julius Agricola completed the conquest of Britain as far north as the Forth and Clyde.

**The Roman Government of Britain.**—1. The Romans tried to civilise and improve the Britons.

2. They built towns, *e.g.*, London, Chester, Stratford, Winchester, Doncaster.

3. Constructed roads.

4. Built walls and forts in the north to keep out the Picts, a race of people who dwelt north of the Forth and Clyde, and the Scots, who then lived in Ireland.

5. Taught the people to cultivate the ground.

6. Made good laws.

7. Introduced Christianity.

**81** **The Roman Walls.**—1. The wall of Agricola, from the Clyde to the Forth.

**121** 2. The wall of Hadrian, from the Tyne to the Solway Firth.

**139** 3. The wall of Antoninus, from the Clyde to the Forth.

**211** 4. The wall of Severus, from the Tyne to the Solway Firth.

**The Roman Roads.**—1. Watling Street, from Kent to Carnarvon.

2. Ikenild Street, from St. David's to Tynemouth.

3. Ermin Street, from Southampton to St. David's.

4. Foss Way, from Cornwall to Lincoln.

**The Roman Divisions of Britain.**—1. *Britannia Prima*, south of the Thames.

2. *Britannia Secunda*, west of the Severn and the Dee.

3. *Flavia Cæsariensis*, between the Thames and the Mersey and Humber.

4. *Maxima Cæsariensis*, between the Humber and the wall of Severus.

5. *Valentia*, between the wall of Severus and that of Antoninus.

**411** **The Romans leave Britain.**—Honorius, the Emperor, recalled the Roman troops to defend Italy against its invaders.

The Picts and Scots now invaded Britain and committed great ravages.

**Questions.**—Describe the condition of the Britons at the time of the Roman invasion. Whence do we obtain our

early history of the Britons? Name some of the Roman governors of Britain. In what ways did the Romans improve the condition of the country and the inhabitants?

Give a list of Roman roads and describe their positions. Who were the Picts and Scots?

Name the Roman walls, with their positions and dates of erection. Describe the Roman divisions of Britain. What was the cause of the Romans leaving Britain?

**THE SAXON CONQUEST.**—1. The Saxons were a German race of people who inhabited the country between Denmark and the mouth of the Rhine.

They were divided into three tribes—the Saxons proper, the Angles, and the Jutes.

Their language, a kind of Dutch, was called German.

2. The Coming of the Saxons and the Founding of the Saxon Kingdoms.

449 Hengist and Horsa, two Jutish leaders, landed in the Island of Thanet to render aid to Vortigern, the King of Kent, against the Picts and Scots.

Bands of Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, invaded Britain at different periods later on.

The Saxons proper occupied the south part of the country, and formed four kingdoms, viz. :—

Essex, inhabited by the East Saxons.	
Middlesex	„ Middle Saxons.
Sussex	„ South Saxons.
Wessex	„ West Saxons.

The Angles founded three kingdoms—East Anglia, the eastern counties north of Essex; Mercia, the Midland counties; Northumbria, the counties north of the Humber.

The Jutes occupied Kent.

### LIST OF SAXON KINGDOMS.

Date	Kingdom	Founder	Tribe
455	Kent	Hengist and Horsa	Jutes
477	Sussex	Ella	Saxons
495	Wessex	Cerdic	Saxons
527	Essex and Middlesex	Erkenwine	Saxons
547	Bernicia	Ida	Angles
560	Deira	Ella	Angles
571	East Anglia	Uffa	Angles
586	Mercia	Cridda	Angles

These kingdoms finally were reduced to three, viz. :—  
 Northumbria, the district from the Humber to the Clyde.  
 Mercia, the midland district.  
 Wessex, the district west of the country from Sussex.

**THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.**—1. The invaders became generally known as Angles, sometimes Anglo-Saxons, and the country as Angle-land [England].

2. **The King.**—Each tribe had its king, elected by the people. His duties were (1) to command in battle, and (2) to sit at the head of the council. He could not make war without the consent of the people.

3. **The Treatment of Criminals.**—The accused were brought before the Council.

In cases of murder the friends of the murdered were supposed to punish the murderer by killing him. Subsequently a man charged with murder or theft might be set free if (1) a number of honest men would declare him to be innocent [compurgation], a sort of rude trial by jury.

(2) If he could walk over red-hot plough-shares or dip his hand into boiling hot water without being hurt [ordeal].

**Questions.**—From what district did the Saxons originally come? Give the names of the three tribes and say which part of Britain each occupied.

Give the names of the Saxon kingdoms, with their founders and dates. Write a short account of the English people.

**597 THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY.**—Gregory, the Pope of Rome, sent Augustine as missionary to England. He landed in Thanet and went to Ethelbert, King of Kent. After much persuasion the King and many of his people became Christians.

Augustine was made Archbishop of Canterbury, and extended the Gospel over the south. The north was converted by Aidan, a man from Iona, an island to the west of Scotland.

**THE UNION OF ENGLAND.**—Towards the end of the eighth and the beginning of the ninth centuries England was full of bloodshed and confusion. The different kings were continually at war with one another. At last Egbert of Wessex subdued Mercia and Northumbria, and the three  
**827** kingdoms were united into one; but each retained its right of electing its own king. Egbert was only known as the King of Wessex.

## THE SAXON AND DANISH KINGS.

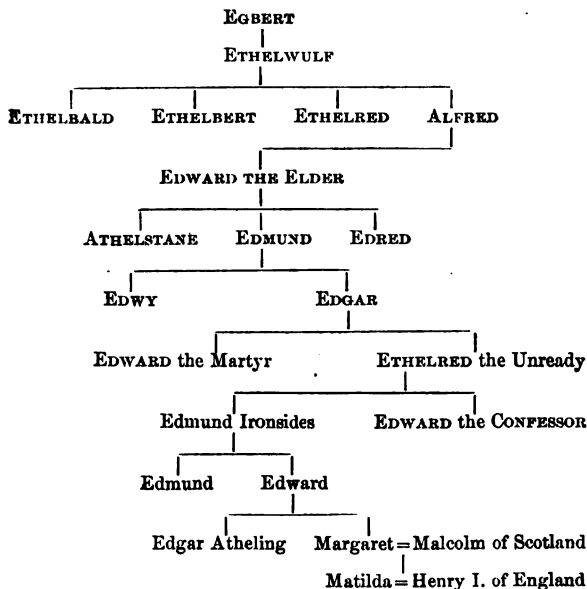
## Saxons.

<i>Egbert</i> , 827-837	<i>Athelstan</i> , 925-940
<i>Ethelwulf</i> , 837-858	<i>Edmund</i> , 940-946
<i>Ethelbald</i> , 858-860	<i>Edred</i> , 946-955
<i>Ethelbert</i> , 860-866	<i>Edwy</i> , 955-958
<i>Ethelred</i> , 866-871	<i>Edgar</i> , 958-975
<i>Alfred</i> , 871-901	<i>Edward the Martyr</i> , 975-978
<i>Edward the Elder</i> , 901-925	<i>Edmund Ironsides</i> , 1016
<i>Ethelred the Unready</i> , 978-1016	

**Danish**—Canute, 1016-1035; Harold (Harefoot), 1035-1040; Hardicanute, 1040-1042.

**Saxon**—Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066; Harold, 1066.

## GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF SAXON KINGS.



## TABLE OF DANISH KINGS.

Elgiva=Canute=Emma, widow of Ethelred  
 |  
 Harold Harefoot | Hardicanute

**THE DANISH INVASIONS.**—The Danes were a race of people who lived in Norway and Denmark. Many of them obtained a livelihood by piracy and plunder.

**832** They invaded England and committed great ravages.

**835** Egbert defeated them at Hengeston, in Cornwall. In the reign of Ethelwulf (837–858) a larger number landed, and, although defeated at Ockley, in Surrey, they began to winter in England.

**860** The second Danish invasion (reign of Ethelbert). During the first few years of Alfred's reign the Danes were continually pouring into the country. Alfred himself was defeated, and obliged to take refuge at Athelney in Somerset.

**878** He, however, won a great victory over Guthrum, their leader, at Ethandune, near Westbury. Alfred now concluded a treaty with them at Wedmore.

**The Treaty.**—The Danes were allowed to settle in any part of England to the north-east of a line drawn from the Thames a little below London, to Chester on the Dee.

The English lived to the south-west of this line.

**ALFRED, 871–901.**—Ruled over Wessex, Sussex, Kent, and a small part of Essex.

**Character.**—1. He was strong in limb, dignified in bearing, and pleasing in manner.

2. He was a good soldier and ruler.

3. He encouraged learning and was himself a very fair scholar.

**Events.**—The first part of his reign was occupied in trying to subdue the Danes. The latter in improving the condition of his kingdom and people.

**His Government.**—1. He tried to make his people wiser and better.

2. He collected the best laws of his forefathers and added to them some of his own. These he compelled his subjects to observe.

3. He translated many books which were good and useful.

4. He established a navy to protect the coast.

5. He attempted to find a mode of regulating time by means of candles.

**THE ENGLISH AND THE DANES.**—The submission of the Danes.

The Kings Edward, Athelstane, Edmund, and Edred, gradually extended their kingdom to the north.

1 Athelstane gained a great victory over the Danes at Brunanburgh. Afterwards he received the title of 'King of England.'

4 The whole of England became united, and both English and Danes were subject to Edred.

**Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury.**—1. He was the leading character throughout the reigns of Edred, Edwy, Edgar, and Edward the Martyr.

2. Born in the west of England; educated by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

3. Came into notice first in the reign of Athelstane.

ed 4. Became the chief adviser of the King in his govern-  
ment.

i). 5. He tried to reform the Church by enforcing celibacy on the clergy.

wy 6. He fled to the continent after a quarrel with Edwy  
5- on the coronation day, concerning the Queen.

3). 7. Having obtained the support of the Danes he returned and proclaimed Edgar, brother of Edwy, king.

gar 8. Was now made Archbishop of Canterbury, and to  
is- him may be ascribed the peaceful character of the reign of  
5). Edgar.

wd. 9. Constant struggles between the monks, headed by the Dunstan, and the secular clergy. Edward was murdered at  
yr. Corfe Castle when on a visit to his stepmother.

75- 10. Dunstan crowned the king with a curse instead of a  
'8). blessing.

hel- 11. Ten years after the accession of Ethelred the Arch-  
the bishop died.

Un- **Ethelred and the Danes.**—The Danes again invaded  
ady England, and Ethelred continually gave them money to  
87- retire, but did not succeed in getting rid of them.

16) By an order of Ethelred all the Danes in his kingdom  
were put to death. Among the victims was Gunhild, the  
daughter of Denmark.

002 England to avenge the death of her daughter.  
013 The accession of the Danes.

took up the cause of the  
ing.  
ned to England.

**1016 Edmund Ironside and Canute.**—After a severe struggle Canute, son of Sweyn, and Edmund Ironsides, son of Ethelred, agreed to share the kingdom between them. Edmund, however, was assassinated the same year, and Canute became the ruler over all the country.

**Canute. 1016-1035.**—1. He married Emma, widow of Ethelred.

2. Became a good and pious king.

3. Kept peace and order, and allowed the English to retain their own laws.

**Questions.**—Give an account of the introduction of Christianity? Describe the events connected with the Union of England. Write a list of Saxon Kings, with their dates of accession. Describe the struggles against the Danes up to the Treaty of Wedmore.

Describe the character of Alfred. Give some account of his government. Who first obtained the title of 'King of England?' Write all you know of Dunstan. In whose reigns did he flourish?

What was the cause of the invasion of the Danes in the reign of Ethelred the Unready?

What was the result of the struggle between Canute and Edmund Ironsides?

Describe the character of Canute?

**THE ENGLISH AND THE NORMANS.**—The Normans were the Danes who lived on the Continent, and had taken possession of part of the North of France (Normandy).

They had learned to speak the French language. Rollo, their chief, became Duke of Normandy.

The **Noblemen or Knights** were gentlemen who did homage to the Duke and held their lands from him.

The **Norman Knight** had the power to do almost as he liked with his peasants, and could inflict any punishment upon them.

The **English Lord (Knight)** could not punish his serfs without allowing them the chance of clearing themselves by means of their compurgators.

The **Serfs** were the lowest class of people. They were allowed land to till for themselves if they also worked for their lord without pay.

**EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. 1042-1066.** Son of Ethelred.

**Character.**—1. Was more a Norman than an Englishman.

2. Was weak-minded. Allowed himself to be ruled by his nobles.

3. He neither liked the English nor their ways, and would not have them about him.

4. He sent for Normans and promoted them to high honours.

5. He talked French and had it spoken at his Court.

1 **Events.**—I. Godwin, Earl of the West Saxons, attempted to rouse the people against the King. Not succeeding, he was obliged to flee to the Continent. He returned the following year and drove the Normans from the country.

II. On the death of Godwin, Harold his son obtained the Earldom, and ruled the whole of England in Edward's name.

36 III. Harold was elected King.

**The Invasions.**—1. **Danish.**—Harold Hardrada, a Norwegian king, landed in the North of England, but was defeated and slain by Harold at Stamford Bridge.

2. **Norman.**—William, Duke of Normandy, landed in the South of England, near Pevensey.

Harold marched from the North to meet him.

3. The Battle of Senlac (Hastings), in which the English were defeated and Harold slain. After the battle William marched to London and was elected King.

**Questions.**—Give the names and dates of the Danish kings. Who were the Normans? Give a brief account of them. Describe the character of Edward the Confessor. Mention the chief events of his reign.

What invasions occurred in the reign of Harold, and with what results?

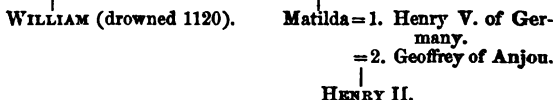
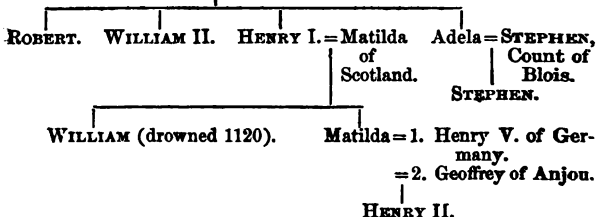
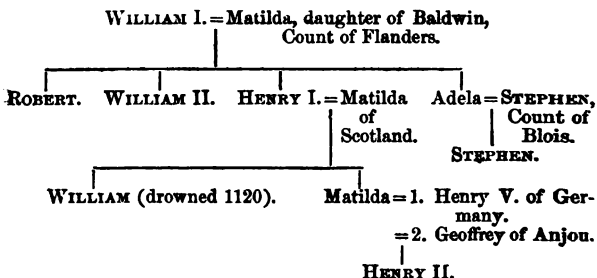


## THE NORMAN KINGS.

*William I.* 1066–1087.      *Henry I.* 1100–1135.

*William II.* 1087–1100. *Stephen* 1135–1154.

**GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF NORMAN KINGS.**



**WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. 1066-1087.** Elected King after the Battle of Senlac by the great men, but not of their own free-will. Son of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

**Character.**—1. Loved order and good government when not in opposition to his plans.

2. Would suffer no one to withstand him.

3. Harsh and cruel. Did not spare his own brother.

**Events.—I. The Normans gain lands in England.**

## II. William supported both by Normans and English.

### III. Schemes employed by William to secure obedience (Feudal system).

#### IV. William's cruelty.

### V. The Domesday Book.

**I. Normans gain lands in England.**—William took lands from those who fought against him at Senlac and gave them to his Norman nobles. Thus before long the Normans possessed all the great estates.

## II. William supported both by English and Normans.—

**Reason.**—1. Norman landowners submitted to him so that the English might not drive them out of the country.

2. English submitted to him because they hated the Normans, and desired a Norman King rather than none to keep the nobles in order.

**III. Schemes employed by William to secure obedience (Feudal System).—**1. He did not allow the Normans to possess much land in one county.

2. Built castles in the towns (*e.g.* London Tower), and filled them with his own soldiers.

3. Gave lands to the great lords, on the condition that they would fight for him in time of war.

4. Those employed by the lords were also compelled to fight for the King, by an oath taken at Salisbury, 1065.

89 **IV. Examples of William's cruelty.—**1. He laid waste the whole of the Valley of York, his reason being to prevent the Scots and Danes uniting to attack the North of England.

2. He burnt the houses and destroyed the corn. Some of the inhabitants were compelled to sell themselves as slaves to obtain a living.

179 3. He devastated for his pleasure the district of the New Forest in Hampshire.

185 **V. Domesday Book.—Contents.—**1. A record of all the lands.

2. A record of men who owned them.

3. A record of the payment due to the King from each of these men.

**Use.—**To enable the King to call upon each man to pay his fair share of the taxes.

**Questions.—**Give a list of the Norman Kings, with their dates of accession. Describe the character of William I. Give a short account of William's government. What was the Domesday Book? When was it compiled? Illustrate the feeling that existed between the Norman land-owners and the English.

**WILLIAM II. 1087–1100.** Son of William I. Surnamed Rufus.

**Character.—**1. Was as able as his father.

2. Never failed in anything which he undertook.

3. Never allowed himself to be stopped by any obstacle which it was possible to overcome.

4. He had very little love for justice.

5. Was very violent, and to friends unkind.

**Events.**—I. William and Anselm.

II. Disputes between Robert, William, and Henry.

**I. William and Anselm.**—Anselm was a very learned Italian who had been the abbot of a monastery in Normandy. William appointed him Archbishop of Canterbury.

**Reasons for Appointment.**—1. It had been the custom for the King to fill the vacant bishoprics and abbacies by learned Norman prelates.

2. William considered this a means of making money, and did not appoint bishops and abbots to succeed those who died.

3. When on a bed of sickness, and being entreated by some of the chief men of the kingdom, he made Anselm Archbishop.

**Banishment of Anselm.**—When William recovered he became as covetous and unprincipled as ever. Anselm opposed him whenever he desired to plunder the Church.

1097 The dispute was so great that the Archbishop retired from the kingdom.

1090 **II. Disputes between William, Robert, and Henry.**—1. William invaded Normandy, of which Robert, his brother, was the Duke, but returned to England on the condition that the survivor of the two should inherit the lands of the other.

2. Henry, the younger brother, was dissatisfied with this arrangement, and having retired to St. Michael's Mount, he plundered the neighbouring country.

1096 3. William and Robert marched their forces against him, and he was obliged to surrender. Robert joined the Crusades, and to obtain funds mortgaged his duchy to William for 10,000 marks.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of William II., and illustrate it by his conduct to Anselm and the church. Who was Anselm? Give an account of the disputes between William and his brothers.

**HENRY I. 1100–1135.** Third son of William I.

**Character.**—1. A very able king; possessed a powerful mind.

2. Learned for his age; called 'Beauclerc.'

3. In person he was manly.

4. In his actions he seemed too ambitious.

**Quarrel between Henry and Robert.**—Robert returned from the Crusades, and claimed the throne of England, but was bought off by Henry.

Henry invaded Normandy and fought the battle of Tenchebrai. Robert was taken prisoner and confined in Cardiff Castle till his death.

**Henry's Rule.**—1. He kept down the great Norman landowners.

2. He was too severe and his taxation too heavy.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Henry I. What was Robert's claim to the throne? Give an account of the dispute between Henry and Robert.

**STEPHEN. 1135–1154.** Son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, and of Adela, daughter of William I.

**Character.**—1. Generous and well-disposed.

2. But had not a strong will.

3. Could not keep the Barons under control.

**Events.**—I. His claim to the throne.

II. The Civil War.

III. The tyranny of the nobles and examples of their cruelty.

**I. Claim to the Throne.**—1. He was chosen by the great landowners of the country in preference to Matilda, daughter of Henry I.

2. Was the man nearest related to Henry I.

**II. The Civil War.**—Matilda, daughter of Henry I., claimed the throne and was aided by her half-brother, Robert of Gloucester, and Malcolm of Scotland.

41 The battle of Lincoln. Stephen was taken prisoner, but afterwards released.

45 Matilda retired to Normandy.

53 Henry, son of Matilda, landed in England, but owing to the death of Stephen's eldest son a treaty was concluded at Winchester, by which Henry was to become King on the death of Stephen.

**III. The Tyranny of the Nobles.**—1. They built strong castles, and filled them with armed men.

2. They were constantly at war with one another.

3. The land was spoiled with fire and rapine.

4. Houses were burned and towns sacked.

**Examples of their Cruelty.**—1. They tortured men in their castles to extort money from them.

2. They hanged them up by their feet, thumbs, and heads.

3. Tied knotted strings around their heads, and

4. Thrust them into prisons in which were snakes, adders, and toads.

5. They starved thousands.

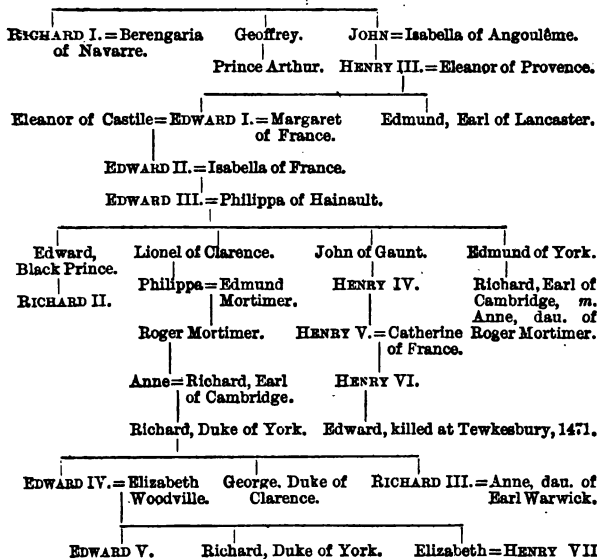
**Questions.**—What was Stephen's claim to the throne? Describe the character of Stephen. Write a short account of the Civil War between 1135 and 1154. Describe the condition of the country and government during the reign of Stephen.

## THE PLANTAGENET LINE.

*Henry II.*, 1154–1189.*Richard I.*, 1189–1199.*John*, 1199–1216.*Henry*, 1216–1272.*Edward I.*, 1272–1307.*Edward II.*, 1307–1327.*Edward III.*, 1327–1377.*Richard II.*, 1377–1399.

## GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF PLANTAGENET LINE.

HENRY II. = Eleanor of Poitou.



**HENRY II.** 1154–1189. Son of Matilda, daughter of Henry I., became King by the Treaty of Winchester, 1153.

**Character.**—1. A strong man like Henry I.

2. Neither gentle nor merciful.

3. He tried to gain the goodwill of the people in order to suppress the nobles.

**Events.**—I. Henry's Reform (Military and Judicial).

II. Henry and the clergy.

III. Becket.

1171 IV. Conquest of Ireland.

I. **Henry's II.'s Reform (Military).**—1. He destroyed the castles of the nobles.

2. He weakened the power of the landowners by requiring the payment of money instead of military service.

3. He arranged that men possessing little land should always be allowed to carry arms to defend themselves.

1176 **Judicial.**—1. He sent judges round the country at certain times to try accused persons, as at our assizes.

2. He established a jury and witnesses to give evidence.

II. **Henry and the Clergy.**—For a great many years the clergy had been notorious for committing crimes for which they were tried not by an ordinary civil court, but by a special Church court.

These courts had not power to put any man to death for murder.

Henry insisted that these men should be tried in courts  
1164 as laymen, and to enforce this the Constitutions of Clarendon were drawn up.

III. **Thomas à Becket.**—A clever and industrious man, was born in London of respectable parents.

1154 He was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1162 When Henry wished to put an end to the abuses and crimes of the clergy he made Becket Archbishop of Canterbury.

**Becket as Chancellor.**—1. He was gay and extravagant, living in great pomp and luxury.

2. His house was a place of reception for the learned, and of education for the sons of the rich.

3. He was always desirous of pleasing Henry.

**Becket as Archbishop.**—1. He lived in a very plain style, and gave up all expensive habits.

2. Always took the part of the clergy in their disputes with Henry.

IV. **Quarrel between Becket and Henry.**—Henry wanted clergymen to be tried and punished for their crimes in the same manner as laymen.

Becket would not consent to this, and found it necessary to flee to France.

He returned to England, and was murdered in the Cathedral at Canterbury.

**Effect of the Murder upon the Nobles and Henry.**—The Nobles rose in rebellion.

**Henry.**—1. Tried to show his sorrow for the murder.

2. He went to Canterbury, knelt at Becket's tomb, and was flogged by the monks.

3. He was obliged to give up most of his claims over the clergy.

**The Conquest of Ireland.**—From the commencement of the reign Henry desired to conquer Ireland, and for this purpose applied to Rome.

Adrian IV. gave him the power he requested.

Dermot, King of Leinster, begged Henry for aid to restore him to his kingdom from which he had been driven.

Henry gave him leave to enlist volunteers, and Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, landed in Ireland and succeeded in replacing Dermot on his throne.

Having recalled Strongbow, Henry with a band of knights and soldiers invaded Ireland, and received the submission of the chiefs. The country was then annexed to England.

**Questions.**—What was Henry's claim to the throne? Describe his character. Write a short account of Becket, showing the contrast in his actions as Chancellor and as Archbishop. What improvements did Henry make in the government?

**RICHARD I. 1189–1199.** Son of Henry II.

**Character.**—1. He was a good soldier, possessing great courage and daring.

2. He had many good, and also many bad qualities.

3. He was quarrelsome, determined to do more than other men, and to make them acknowledge it.

4. Was a good musician.

**The Crusades.**—Started in the reign of William II. by Peter the Hermit, who went about Western Europe urging the people to rescue Jerusalem from the hands of the Turks.

**Its Object.**—To punish the Turks for ill-treating the pilgrims who visited the holy places, and to take Jerusalem from them.



**1095 First Crusade.**—Crowds of people from Western Europe started on a journey to the Holy Land. They effected nothing; some were starved, others killed.

**Second Crusade.**—1. A small body of knights set out and conquered Jerusalem.

2. They set up a Christian kingdom in the city, and made Godfrey of Bouillon king.

3. This kingdom lasted till the end of the reign of Henry II.

**1190 Third Crusade.**—Richard sets out to take part in it. Saladin was defeated, but Jerusalem could not be taken.

**1192** On his return to England, Richard was taken prisoner in Austria for having quarrelled with the Duke.

**1194** And was kept in prison by Henry VI. of Germany until he was ransomed.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Richard I.

Give an account of the Crusades; in which did Richard take part?

**JOHN. 1199–1216.** Brother of Richard I.

**Character.**—1. Wicked, selfish, and rapacious.

2. Very mean, cruel, and deceitful.

**Events.**—I. The loss of Normandy.

II. The quarrel between John and the monks of Canterbury.

**1215** III. The Magna Charta.

IV. Final troubles and the death of John.

**1202 I. The Loss of Normandy.**—Cause.—1. Arthur, son of John's elder brother Geoffrey, was murdered at Rouen in France. The deed was generally attributed to John, who feared the young prince's claim to the throne.

**1203** 2. The King of France ordered John, as Duke of Normandy, to come to Paris to answer for the murder.

3. John refused, and Philip took from him most of his lands in France; he, however, retained those south of the river Loire.

**II. The Quarrel between John and the Monks of Canterbury.**—Cause.—The monks refused, when ordered by John, to elect the Bishop of Norwich as Archbishop, and chose instead Reginald, one of their own number.

**1207 Stephen Langton.**—The Pope advised the monks to elect Stephen Langton, a learned Englishman, but John refused to admit him.

**08 The Interdict.**—The Pope now laid England under an interdict. 1. All public services of the Church were ordered to be stopped.

2. The Holy Communion was not administered.

3. No burial service was read over the dead.

**109 John Excommunicated.**—1. He was deprived by the Pope of taking the Holy Communion.

2. All pious Christians were expected to avoid his society.

**212 John makes Peace with the Pope.—Reasons.**—1. The Pope had invited Philip II. of France to invade England and dethrone John.

2. John had no Englishman in whom he could trust.

**Makes his Submission to the Pope.**—1. He laid his crown at the feet of Pandulf, the Pope's legate, and acknowledged that he would henceforth hold it as his vassal.

2. He paid a yearly sum to the Pope.

3. And agreed to admit Langton as Archbishop.

**215 III. The Magna Charta.**—It contains the demands made upon John by the Barons.

**John Agreed.**—1. Not to levy payments on those who held lands under him unless they granted money to him of their own free will.

2. Not to deal with the life and goods of Englishmen at his pleasure.

3. Not to seize, imprison, dispossess, outlaw, nor in any way bring to ruin any freeman.

**IV. Final Troubles and Death of John.**—1. John refused to submit to the demands of the Charta, and gathered his mercenary soldiers to wage war against the nobles.

2. Louis, son of the King of France, being invited by the nobles, landed with his army in England.

3. John marched to the North against Alexander, who had taken up the cause of the Barons. In crossing the Wash his baggage was swept away. John reached Newark-on-the-Trent, where he fell ill and died.

**Questions.**—What other claimant was there to the throne in opposition to John? And what was his fate? Give an account of the quarrel between John and the Pope. Who were Langton, Reginald, and Pandulf? What do you understand by the interdict? Give the most important articles of the Magna Charta. Describe the quarrels between John and the Barons.

**Henry III.. 1216-1272.** Eldest son of John. Aged nine at accession. Pembroke appointed Regent.

- Character.**—1. Not cruel and violent like his father.  
 2. But weak and contemptible.  
 3. Never kept his promises.  
 4. Fond of spending money.  
 5. Preferred foreigners to Englishmen.

**Events.**—I. The growing influence of Parliament due to Simon de Montfort and the Barons.

1272 II. Battle of Evesham and death of Montfort.

**I.—Growing Influence of Parliament.**—1. **History.**—The Parliament had existed in some form or other ever since the English had come to this country.

2. **Composition.**—In this reign it very much resembled the present House of Lords—no Commons.

Its members consisted of the Barons, large landowners, bishops, and principal abbots.

3. **Simon de Montfort.**—The Barons were so much dissatisfied at the manner in which the King squandered the public money that they rose in rebellion and elected Montfort as their leader.

**His Character.**—1. He was a foreigner and brother-in-law to Henry.

2. The first warrior of his time.

3. A great and good man (morally).

1258 4. **By the provisions of Oxford,** drawn up by the 'Mad Parliament,' the Government was taken out of the hands of Henry and put under the control of several councils.

5. **Simon's Government.**—1. Simon de Montfort now obtained chief power in the kingdom and became very popular with the people.

2. As his power increased the Barons became jealous of him.

1264 3. Henry, desiring again to obtain the reins of government, raised an army, but was defeated by Simon at Lewes.

The King and his brother Richard were taken prisoners. By a treaty, called the Mise of Lewes, Prince Edward and Henry son of Richard were obliged to surrender themselves in order that their fathers might be liberated.

1265 4. **House of Commons.**—Montfort summoned each shire to send two knights to Parliament and each borough two representatives.

**1272 II. Battle of Evesham and Death of Simon.—Causes.—**

1. The jealousy of the Barons towards Simon increased.
  2. Prince Edward escaped from prison.
  3. The Barons flocked to his standard.
- The battle of Evesham. Simon was killed and his forces totally defeated.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Henry III. Give some account of Simon de Montfort. What relation was he to Henry? What were the Provisions of Oxford, and when were they drawn up? Describe the events connected with the battle of Lewes. What was the 'Mise of Lewes?' In what respect did the Parliament of 1265 differ from former Parliaments? Give the causes which led to the battle of Evesham.

**EDWARD I. 1272-1307. Son of Henry III.**

**Character.**—1. A wise and firm ruler, giving to every one his due.

2. A great lawgiver. Kept the peace well.

**Events.**—I. Edward's rule in England.

- 1282 II. The conquest of Wales.**
- 1291 III. Edward's interference with Scotland.**
- 1296 IV. The war with Scotland.**

**I. Edward's Rule in England.**—1. He carried out the work begun by Simon de Montfort.

2. He kept the foreigners and the Barons in subjection.

3. He selected wise men for his counsellors.

**1282 II. The Conquest of Wales.**—1. At the commencement of Edward's reign North Wales was the only part of the kingdom south of Solway Firth not under his control.

**1276 2. Edward summoned Llewellyn, the Prince of Wales, to London to do homage as his vassal. He refused, and Edward, marching into North Wales, defeated him near Snowdon.**

He now submitted to the King.

**1282 The Welsh were again in arms. Edward again invaded the country. Llewellyn was slain in battle, and the conquest completed.**

3. Edward's eldest son, born at Carnarvon, became first 'Prince of Wales.'

**1291 III. Edward's Interference with Scotland.—Causes.**—1. On the death of Alexander III., King of Scotland, his

granddaughter, the Maid of Norway, was to succeed to the throne, but she died on her way to Scotland.

2. John Baliol, Robert Bruce, and Hastings claimed the crown.

3. Edward was called in to settle the claims.

**Edward's Decision.**—He elected John Baliol, because he was willing to acknowledge Edward as his superior lord and to do him homage.

1296 **IV. War with Scotland.**—**Causes.**—1. Edward wanted the Scots to appeal to him in their lawsuits.

2. They refused, and compelled Baliol to take up arms in their defence.

1296 **The War.**—Edward invaded Scotland, defeated the Scotch, and deposed Baliol. An English governor was set up, and the Scottish crowning stone removed from Scone (Perth) to London.

**Resistance of William Wallace.**—1. Wallace, being insulted by the English, raised an army to avenge his country's grievances.

1297 2. He totally defeated the English at Stirling, drove them out of Scotland, and marched into Northumberland, plundering and burning the houses.

1298 3. Edward invaded Scotland and defeated Wallace, who fled and remained in hiding some years.

1305 4. Wallace was captured and executed on Tower Hill.

5. Edward united Scotland to England.

**Robert Bruce.**—1. The Scots would not accept the government of Edward. They made Robert Bruce, grandson of the competitor for the crown, their leader, and crowned him at Scone.

1306 2. The English defeated him at Methven.

1307 **Death of Edward at Burgh-on-Sands** when marching against Bruce.

**Questions.**—What was the character of Edward? Describe briefly the conquest of Wales. What led to the war with Scotland? What do you know of the following:—Bruce, Baliol, Hastings, Wallace, and Robert Bruce?

**EDWARD II. 1307–1327.** Son of Edward I.

**Character.**—1. A very poor king.

2. Too fond of amusements and pleasures.

3. Did not give attention to public affairs.

- Events.**—I. Scottish War continued by Robert Bruce.  
 II. The Insurrection of the Barons.  
 III. The dethronement and death of Edward.

**I. Scottish War continued by Robert Bruce.**—1. Owing to Edward's folly and his disputes with the Barons, Bruce gradually began to regain the fortresses in Scotland. Stirling Castle was the only stronghold remaining to the English.

314 2. Edward invaded Scotland and was defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn. This battle established the independence of Scotland.

**II. The Insurrection of the Barons.**—Cause.—Edward's great partiality for favourites.

308 **First Favourite,** Piers Gaveston, son of a gentleman of Gascony. Edward raised him to the highest honours.

The Barons, under the leadership of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, compelled Edward to banish his favourite.

The King now sent him to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, but soon recalled him.

311 He was again banished, again recalled, and obtained the same position of honour.

312 The Barons, greatly provoked by this action of Edward, raised an army. Gaveston was captured and executed on Blacklow Hill.

**Second Favourite** was Hugh de Spenser, a young Englishman of noble birth.

The Barons were soon in opposition, and Spenser was banished, but only to be recalled by Edward.

322 The Barons were defeated at Boroughbridge. Lancaster having surrendered, was executed at Pontefract in Yorkshire.

**III. The Dethronement and Death of Edward.**—1. Edward's wife, Isabella, joined his enemies and aided in dethroning him.

2. Edward was forced to resign at Kenilworth, and his eldest son was proclaimed King in his stead.

327 3. The King was murdered in Berkeley Castle, where he had been confined.

**Questions.**—What was the character of Edward II.? Say what you can of the war with Scotland in this reign. What was the cause of the dispute between Edward and the Barons? Give the names of the two

favourites. Who was Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and what was his fate? What do you know of the death of Edward II.?

### **EDWARD III. 1327-1377. Son of Edward II.**

**Character.**—1. As a King he was famous for his home government, as well as his foreign victories.

2. He was generous and obliging.

3. He won the affection of his subjects.

**1339 Events.**—I. The War with France.

II. The Labourers in England.

**1376** III. The Black Death.

IV. The last days of Edward, and the loss of possessions in France.

**1339 I. The War with France.—Causes.**—1. The French had given aid to the Scotch in the late war with Scotland.

2. The King of France wanted Gascony, which belonged to England.

3. He also wanted to obtain power in Flanders.

This would have injured the English wool trade with that country.

**Edward's Claim to the French Throne.**—His mother, Isabella, was the sister of the last three kings of France.

Philip VI., the reigning King, was the cousin of the last King.

The French objected to this claim on the ground—

1. That no woman could reign in France (Salic law).

2. That no man could rule by the right of his mother (Salic law).

**1340 The War.**—The English defeated the French Fleet at Sluys.

**1346** The English won a splendid victory at Crecy.

In this battle Edward the Black Prince distinguished himself.

**1347** Calais was besieged, and surrendered after eleven months.

**1356** The Black Prince severely defeated the French at Poitiers. John, King of France, son of Philip VI., was taken prisoner.

**1360** Peace was made. By the Treaty of Bretigny, Edward renounced his claim to the French throne, but held possession of a considerable part of France.

The French were to pay him large sums of money.

**II. The Labourers in England.**—(Manner of living.) They had been accustomed to gain riches by plunder. This led to extravagant living.

**The Serfs**—1. Were the men who cultivated the lands.

2. They possessed a small amount of land and cottages.

3. Instead of paying their rent in money, they performed a certain number of days' work for their landlords.

4. As a rule they were very badly treated, for the landlords who had returned from France compelled them to do more work than formerly.

**The Free Labourers.**—These worked for money, but their wages were very low.

1376 **III. The Black Death.**—A terrible disease broke out, which swept away at least one-half of the population.

**Effect upon the Labourers.**—They were able to demand more wages, because after the plague their number was considerably lessened.

1367 **IV. The Last Days of Edward and the Loss of the Possessions in France.**—1. The Black Prince marched his army into Castile, and after winning a battle at Najara, succeeded in restoring Peter the Cruel to the throne from which he had been driven.

2. To pay the expenses of this expedition the Black Prince levied a tax on his Gascon subjects. They appealed to the King of France, who took up their cause, and thus

3. War again broke out with France.

4. Little by little the English lost most of their French possessions.

1376 5. Edward the Black Prince returned to England and died.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Edward III. What was the cause of the war with France in this reign? What claim did Edward put forward to the throne of France, and on what grounds did the French refuse them? Mention the chief events in the war. Say all you can of the Serfs. What was the Black Death, and what effect did it have upon the condition of the Labourers? What was the cause of the renewal of the war with France? Who was Peter the Cruel? Give a short account of Edward the Black Prince.



**RICHARD II. 1377-1399.** Son of Edward the Black Prince.

**Character.**—1. A weak King, unfit to govern owing to want of judgment.

2. He had a violent temper, was fond of show.

3. Given to pleasure.

**Events.**—I. The Government during Richard's minority.

1381

II. The Insurrection of the peasants.

1324-

III. John Wycliff.

1384

IV. Richard and the Government.

V. Henry Bolingbroke.

**I. Government during Richard's Minority.**—The government of the country was entrusted to Richard's uncles, who kept the young King in great subjection.

**II. Insurrection of the Peasants.**—Cause.—The heavy taxes which were laid on the people to defray the expenses of the French war, which was still being carried on.

1381

An insurrection broke out in Kent headed by Tyler, and in Essex headed by Jack Straw.

**The Demands of the Rebels.**—1. That new taxes should be put down.

2. That no one should be obliged to work for his landlord without pay.

**The Proceedings.**—1. The rebels marched to London and were met at Mile End by Richard, who promised to grant their demands.

2. They murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury, and committed ravages in the city.

3. The King met them at Smithfield. Tyler was killed by Walworth, the Lord Mayor, for being insolent to Richard.

4. The crowd was dispersed.

5. Concessions were granted, but afterwards revoked.

1324-

1384

**III. John Wycliff.**—A learned priest, educated at Oxford.

**His Preaching and Doctrine.**—1. Argued against the power of the Pope in England.

2. Argued against the wealth and power of the clergy.

3. Translated the Bible and sent out men to explain it to the people.

**His Followers.**—1. Those who believed his doctrine were called Lollards, or Wycliffites.

54 2. Some of the great noblemen who were averse to the clergy. These, however, were not true followers.

**His Death.**—Owing to opposition by the noblemen, he was compelled to retire to Lutterworth, where he died.

**IV. Richard and the Government.**—The good qualities which Richard displayed in his youth soon disappeared, and he was altogether ruled by his favourites, De Vere and De la Pole.

86 De Vere, whom the king had created Duke of Ireland, and De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, were removed from office. A regency was appointed by Parliament, with the Duke of Gloucester at its head.

187 Richard endeavoured to recover his power; but Gloucester, gathering forces, defeated him at Radcot Bridge, in Oxfordshire.

189 Richard was determined to exercise his authority, and for a while Gloucester was removed from office.

197 The Duke, who had been plotting against the King, was seized and conveyed to Calais, where he is supposed to have been murdered.

**V. Henry Bolingbroke.**—Son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

398 **Banishment.**—Richard banished Bolingbroke for ten years, and the Duke of Norfolk for life, to prevent a duel between them.

399 **Death of Bolingbroke's Father.**—John of Gaunt died, and Richard seized his lands, instead of allowing them to descend to Henry.

**Return of Bolingbroke.**—Reasons—1. Professedly to regain his lands.

2. Really to claim the crown of England.

**Success.**—1. He was followed by nearly all the nobles.

2. Richard was thrust into prison.

3. Bolingbroke crowned as Henry IV.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Richard II. Who was Regent during the minority of the King? What was the cause of the Insurrection of the Peasants? Give the names of the leaders. Say all you can about the doings of the rebels. Who was John Wycliff? What doctrine did he teach? What name was given to his followers? Give the names of Richard's favourites? What was the fate of the Duke of Gloucester? Who was Henry Bolingbroke?

## HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

*Henry IV.*, 1399–1413.      *Henry V.*, 1413–1422.*Henry VI.*, 1422–1461.

**HENRY IV. 1399–1413.** Son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III.

**Character.**—1. Courageous, possessed many good qualities.  
2. In the early part of the reign he was popular, but towards its close lost the good-will of his subjects.

**Events.**—I. Henry's claim to the throne.

1403 II. Early events of the reign.

III. Rebellion of the Percies.

**I. Henry's Claim to the Throne.**—Parliament had elected him King, although he had not the right by birth.

The Rightful Heir was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, grandson of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who was an older son of Edward III. than John of Gaunt.

1401 II. Early Events of the Reign.—1. Statute passed for burning Heretics.—William Sawtra, a clergyman of London, was burnt to death for holding heretical opinions.

1402 2. The Scots, who were not favourable to the accession of Henry, invaded England, and were defeated by the Percies at Homildon Hill.

1403 III. Rebellion of the Percies.—The Percies were a great and powerful family of nobles dwelling in the North of England.

The Earl of Northumberland was the head of the family.

The Percies, with Owen Glendower, a Welsh chief, and Edmund Mortimer, rebelled against Henry.

1403 The opposing forces met at Shrewsbury. Northumberland was defeated and Henry Hotspur slain.

1408 Northumberland was again in the field. He was defeated and slain in the battle at Bramham Moor.

**Questions.**—What was the character of Henry IV.? What claim had he to the throne? Who was the rightful heir, and why? Why did the Scots invade England, and

with what result? Who were the Percies? Give some account of their rebellion.

### **HENRY V. 1413-1422. Son of Henry IV.**

**Character.**—1. As a youth, frolicsome.

2. As a man, a brave and able general, good and upright.

413 **Events.**—I. Persecution of the Lollards.

415 II. War with France.

413 I. Persecution of the Lollards.—Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, the head of the Lollards, was committed to the Tower, although he was a good soldier, and had won the esteem both of Henry IV. and Henry V.

He effected his escape, and was again at the head of his followers.

414 He was again taken prisoner.

417 He was hanged as a traitor and heretic.

415 II. War with France.—Cause.—France at this time was in a state of disorder, owing to the struggles between the Dukes of Orleans and Burgundy. Henry, thinking this was a good opportunity to invade the country, claimed the throne of France as a descendant of Edward III. The French would not allow this claim, and Henry commenced operations.

415 The War.—Harfleur was besieged and captured. The French were severely defeated at Agincourt. After the battle, Henry returned to England.

419 He again invaded France, and captured Rouen. The young Duke of Burgundy now sided with Henry in order to avenge the murder of his father by the friends of the Duke of Orleans.

420 Treaty of Troyes. Peace concluded. Conditions.—1. Henry and his successors should be kings of France on the death of Charles.

2. He should marry Catherine, Charles's daughter.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Henry V. Give a short account of the persecution of the Lollards in this reign. Who was Sir John Oldcastle? What was the cause of the war with France? What famous battle was fought during the war? Give the conditions of the peace.

**HENRY VI. 1422–1461.** Son of Henry V. (An infant when crowned.)

- Character.**—1. Gentle and pious.  
2. Without wisdom or strength.  
3. Was quite unfit to govern a kingdom.

**Events.**—I. The Protectorship.

1424 II. War with France.

III. Duke of Suffolk.

1450 IV. Jack Cade's Insurrection.

1455 V. Wars of the Roses.

**I. The Protectorship.**—As Henry was a minor, the Duke of Bedford, his uncle, was appointed Protector.

1424 **II. The War with France.**—On death of Charles VI., Henry was proclaimed King of France.

In North France, the Duke of Bedford was chosen ruler.

In South France, Charles, son of the late King of France, had supreme power.

1428 The English marched into the south of France and laid siege to Orleans.

1429 The siege was raised, and the French, led on by Joan of Arc, defeated the English.

Charles VII. was now crowned at Rheims.

1430 Joan was taken prisoner by the English, and burnt as a witch at Rouen.

**Effect of this on the War.**—The whole of France now rose in arms against the English, who were sorely defeated.

1433 Calais was the only possession remaining to them.

**Joan of Arc.**—1. A country maid of Lorraine.

2. She believed herself to be commissioned by God to see Charles crowned.

3. She, at the head of the French, continually defeated the English.

1430 4. Was taken prisoner and burnt at Rouen.

**III. The Duke of Suffolk,** Henry's chief minister, was hated by the people.

1450 He was banished, but, being captured at sea, was murdered.

1450 **IV. Jack Cade's Insurrection.**—Cause.—1. The bad government of Henry.

2. Perhaps instigated by the friends of the Duke of York.

Cade marched to London, was taken prisoner, and executed.

**155** **V. The Wars of the Roses.—Causes.—1.** The weak character and bad government of Henry.

2. The desire of the people that Richard, Duke of York, should govern instead of Henry's favourites.

The Duke of York was descended from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., and therefore had a claim to the throne, but at the outset he did not put forward his claim.

	Battles	Victors	Results
<b>155</b>	Wakefield	Yorkists	Somerset, the rival of the Duke of York, was slain.
<b>159</b>	Bloreheath	Yorkists	
<b>160</b>	Northampton	Yorkists	
<b>160</b>	Wakefield	Lancastrians	Duke of York slain. His son Edward now became leader of the Yorkists.
<b>161</b>	Mortimer's Cross	Yorkists	
<b>161</b>	St. Alban's	Lancastrians	They were, however, unable to enter London. Edward obtained admission, and was crowned king as Edward IV.
<b>161</b>	Tawton	Yorkists	Henry and Margaret fled to Scotland.
<b>164</b>	Hexham	Yorkists	Henry was sent to the Tower, and Margaret escaped to France.
<b>169</b>	Edgecote	Lancastrians	
<b>171</b>	Barnet	Yorkists	Warwick slain.
<b>171</b>	Tewkesbury	Yorkists	Prince Edward slain.
<b>171</b>	Bosworth	Lancastrians	Richard III. slain, and Henry of Richmond crowned king.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Henry VI. Who was appointed Protector during Henry's minority? Describe the events connected with the siege of Orleans. Who was Joan of Arc? What was her fate? What were the causes which led to the Wars of the Roses? Who was Richard, Duke of York? Give the names of the most important battles during the war, with their results.

## HOUSE OF YORK, 1461-1485.

*Edward IV.*, 1461-1483.

*Edward V.*, 1483.

*Richard III.*, 1483-1485.

**EDWARD IV. 1461-1483.** Son of Richard, Duke of York, who was slain at Wakefield, 1460.

**Character.**—1. A brave soldier.  
2. Lived a gay and dissolute life.  
3. Towards the close of the reign he became sad and dispirited.

**Events.**—I. Edward's claim to the throne.

II. His reception.

III. The condition of the Barons.

IV. The growing power of the King.

V. Edward and Warwick.

VI. Benevolences and the Printing Press.

**I. Edward's Claim to the Throne.**—He was descended from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who was an older son of Edward III. than John of Gaunt, from whom Henry VI. claimed his right.

**II. His Reception.**—The people welcomed Edward because  
1. He was a much better soldier than any of the Lancastrians.

2. They considered he would be able to keep the nobles in subjection.

**III. The Condition of the Barons.**—1. Each baron possessed an army of his own.

2. Quarrels were not unfrequent among them, and their armies were generally brought into action to settle disputes.

3. They constantly used their men to illtreat and injure innocent people.

**IV. The growing Power of the King.**—During this reign the power of the King greatly increased. The middle classes supported him chiefly because of his authority over the nobles.

**V. Edward and Warwick.**—**Warwick.**—1. Was one of the most powerful barons of this period.

2. The person who caused Edward to be crowned.
3. Called the 'King Maker.'
4. One of his daughters married Edward's brother Clarence.
- 471 5. He was slain at Barnet.
6. Was very popular, and had great influence both over the King and people.

**Cause of Quarrel between Edward and Warwick.**—Warwick was offended with the King (1) because he had been deceived; (2) because the friends of the Queen had been raised to places of rank and influence.

**Action of Warwick.**—1. He took the side of the Lancastrians, and caused Henry to be removed from prison.

2. He agreed with Margaret to restore Henry.
- 1470 3. Together with Clarence he invaded England from France, where he had gone to interview Margaret.
- 1471 Edward now escaped to Flanders, but returned the next year, and met Warwick at Barnet. Warwick was defeated and slain.

**VI. The Benevolences and the Printing Press.**—Benevolence was a grant of money made to Edward by the rich people of the land instead of by the Parliament. Hence the term Benevolence.

- 1474 **Printing Press.**—The art of Printing was introduced into England from the Continent by Caxton.

The press was first set up at Westminster.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Edward. What was his claim to the throne? Give some account of the condition of the Barons in this reign. Give the chief reason of the power of Edward. Who was Warwick? What was the cause of his changing parties? What do you understand by Benevolence?

**EDWARD V. 1483.** Son of Edward IV. Reigned three months.

**I. The Protectorship.**—1. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward, Duke of York, and brother of Edward IV., was appointed Protector.

**Richard's Acts.**—1. He caused Lord Hastings to be executed.

2. He placed Edward V. and his brother in the Tower, where they are supposed to have been murdered.



**RICHARD III. 1483-1485.** Son of Edward, Duke of York, and brother of Edward IV.

**Character.**—1. Brave and warlike—a good leader.  
2. Much loved by those with whom he lived.  
3. Very cruel, and did not scruple to murder to obtain his own ends.

**His Appearance.**—4. One of his shoulders was higher than the other

5. One of his arms was withered.  
6. Otherwise he was a handsome man.

**Events.**—I. Richard's Government.

II. The invasion of Henry, Earl of Richmond.

**I. Richard's Government.**—1. His cruelty soon made him unpopular.

2. Many of the nobles were strongly opposed to him.  
**1483** 3. He beheaded the Duke of Buckingham, who had conspired to place the Earl of Richmond on the throne.

**II. The Invasion by Henry, Earl of Richmond.**—The Earl of Richmond was descended from John of Gaunt, third son of Edward III.

Since the battle of Mortimer's Cross, 1461, he had been living as an exile in Brittany.

**1485** He landed in Wales. Richard marched against him, and the opposing forces met at Bosworth, where a battle ensued.

Lord Stanley, who led part of the royal forces, deserted to Henry.

Richard was slain in the battle.

**Questions.**—Who was appointed Protector during the minority of Edward V.? What is supposed to have been the fate of Edward V.? Describe the character and appearance of Richard III. What was his right to the throne? Who was Henry, Earl of Richmond? Mention the events connected with the battle of Bosworth.

## HOUSE OF TUDOR.

*Henry VII.*, 1485–1509. *Edward VI.*, 1547–1553.*Henry VIII.*, 1509–1547. *Mary*, 1553–1558.*Elizabeth*, 1558–1603.

**HENRY VII.** 1485–1509. Son of Margaret and Edmund Tudor. His chief and only real claim to the throne was through his proposed marriage with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV.

**Character.**—1. Cold and reserved ; never mixed much in the amusements of the people.

2. Not very popular with the people.

3. He knew how to rule, and kept order.

4. He loved money, and, above all, power.

**Events.**—I. Insurrections in favour of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck.

II. Henry makes the nobles obedient.

III. His plans for obtaining money.

IV. The great power of the King.

V. Discoveries during the reign.

**1487** I. Insurrections in favour of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck.—Lambert Simnel, son of a baker, professed to be the Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence. His cause was taken up chiefly by the Irish. Having landed in Lancashire, he marched to Stoke, where his supporters were defeated. He was taken prisoner and placed in the royal kitchen as scullion.

**1492** Perkin Warbeck pretended to be Richard, Duke of York, the younger of the brothers supposed to be murdered in the Tower.

He found favour with the Irish, the Court of France, the Duchess of Burgundy, and the King of Scotland. He invaded England, but was captured and executed.

II. Henry makes the Nobles obedient.—1. By not allowing them to possess cannon, which had come into use.

2. By forbidding them to employ men to fight for them and to give liveries.

**1486** 3. By setting up the Star Chamber.

A court at which the nobles were brought to justice for their offences.



**III. Henry's Plans for obtaining Money.**—1. By levying heavy taxes, especially upon the rich.

2. By reviving the system of Benevolences.

3. By establishing the Star Chamber.

**IV. The great Power of the King.**—1. He almost completely suppressed the power of the nobles.

2. He gave the people peace and security.

3. The people therefore placed great trust in him.

492 **V. Discoveries.**—America discovered by Columbus.

497 Newfoundland discovered by John Cabot.

Vasco de Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Henry VII. Who were Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck? By whom was the cause of each supported? Mention some plans invented by Henry to obtain money. What discoveries were made in this reign, and by whom?

**HENRY VIII. 1509–1547.** Son of Henry VII.

**Character.**—1. Strong and active.

2. Was very popular, hearty, and jovial.

3. Had a strong will.

Name		Children	Fate
HENRY'S WIVES.	1. Catherine of Arragon .	Mary .	Divorced
	2. Anne Boleyn . .	Elizabeth .	Beheaded
	3. Jane Seymour . .	Edward .	Died naturally
	4. Anne of Cleves . .	None .	Divorced
	5. Catherine Howard .	" .	Beheaded
	6. Catherine Parr . .	" .	Outlived Henry

**Events.**—I. The condition of the people.

II. The Reformation.

III. Henry's quarrel with the Pope.

IV. Cardinal Wolsey.

V. Important men in the reign of Henry VIII.

**I. The Condition of the People.**—1. Learning.—1. They became more accustomed to learning.

2. And studied more the Greek and Latin languages.

**2. The Serfs.**—1. Were very badly treated.

2. To support themselves when discharged from their military duties they plundered and sometimes murdered.

3. The laws against robbery were as strict as against murder.

**3. The Enclosures.**—1. Farmers converted their ploughed fields into pasture, and thus a large number of labourers were thrown out of work.

**1532 II. The Reformation.**—1. The Reformation was started in Germany by Luther. His followers were called Protestants.

2. Henry refused to acknowledge the Pope as head of the Church of England, but otherwise did not favour the Reformation.

3. He caused some Protestants to be burnt as heretics.

**1535** 4. Sir Thomas More was beheaded for refusing to acknowledge Henry as head of the Church.

5. Henry ordered a translation of the Bible to be made.

6. All the smaller monasteries were suppressed by an Act of Parliament and their revenues given to the King.

**1536** 7. **The Pilgrimage of Grace.**—A rebellion in the north of England caused by the suppression of the monasteries. Henry promised the rebels pardon, but afterwards executed the leaders.

8. All images kept in the churches were destroyed, because some people ignorantly worshipped and prayed to them.

**1539** 9. **The Statute of Six Articles** passed. People who openly defended the Protestant religion were condemned to death.

The Six Articles which every person was supposed to believe in were (1) transubstantiation, (2) single communion, (3) celibacy of the clergy, (4) vows of chastity, (5) private masses, (6) auricular confession.

10. The Protestants increased in power and number.

11. The Lord's Prayer, the Creed, Ten Commandments, and the Litany, were translated into English.

**III. Henry's Quarrel with the Pope.**—**Cause.**—1. Henry wanted to marry Anne Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, while his wife, Catherine of Arragon, was still alive.

**1529** 2. To settle the question, Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio opened a court of inquiry.

3. The inquiry lasted a long time, and was finally postponed to be finished at Rome.

4. At this, Henry became angry, and caused Parliament to appoint him head of the Church of England, instead of the Pope.

**1533** Henry married Anne Boleyn. Cranmer, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, decided that the marriage with Catherine of Arragon was illegal.

**IV. Cardinal Wolsey.**—Was supposed to be the son of a butcher at Ipswich.

He received a good education and was a clever man.

**His Offices.**—1. Tutor to the children of the Marquis of Dorset.

2. Was employed by Henry VII. in matters of negotiation.

**1515** 3. By Henry VIII. he was appointed first a member of the Council and then Chancellor.

**1515** 4. Was made a Cardinal by the Pope.

**His Fall.**—He was removed from office for not deciding as Henry wished with respect to the marriage with Catherine of Arragon.

**1530** He was charged with treason by the Earl of Northumberland, and arrested.

He died at Leicester Abbey on his way to the Tower.

**His Character.**—1. Haughty; disliked by those of his own rank.

2. Ambitious; fond of great show.

3. Generous; but oppressive to the people.

**V. Important Men in the Reign of Henry VIII.**—1. Cardinal Wolsey, the chief Minister of State.

2. Cranmer, made Archbishop of Canterbury because he decided that Henry's marriage with Catherine was illegal.

3. Martin Luther, the great Reformer.

4. Sir Thomas More, executed for refusing to acknowledge Henry as the head of the Church. He wrote a remarkable book, entitled 'Utopia.'

5. Thomas Cromwell, employed by Henry for the destruction of the monasteries.

**1540** He was accused of treason, and executed.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Henry VIII. Give the names of his wives, and say what was the fate of each. What was the condition of the serfs in this reign? Where and by whom was the Reformation started? What were Henry's views with respect to it? What was the Pilgrimage of Grace? What do you know of the Statute of Six Articles? What was the cause of Henry's quarrel with the Pope? Say all you can about Cardinal

**Wolsey.** Who were the following:—Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell, Sir Thomas More, Martin Luther?

**EDWARD VI. 1547–1553.** Son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour.

**Character.**—1. He possessed many good qualities and virtues.

2. Was much loved by the people.

**The Protectorship.**—Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the King's uncle, was appointed Protector.

- 1547 **Events.**—I. War with Scotland.  
 II. Continuation of the Reformation.  
 1549 III. The Rebellions.  
 1549 IV. The Fall of Somerset.  
 V. Northumberland's Government.  
 VI. The Succession.

**I. War with Scotland.**—**Cause.**—Seymour wanted to contract a marriage between Edward and the young Scottish Queen Mary. The Scotch would not agree.

- 1547 Somerset marched with an army into Scotland, and defeated the Scotch at Pinkie; but was unable to follow up his success owing to the intrigues of his brother, and returned to London. The young Queen was now sent to France and betrothed to the Dauphin.

**II. The Continuation of the Reformation.**—1. Somerset caused the images which were still remaining to be destroyed.

2. A new Prayer-Book in English was used in all the churches.

- 1549 **III. The Rebellions.**—1. In Devonshire and Cornwall, caused by the changes in religion.

2. In Norfolk, caused by the enclosing of land for sheep farming.

Both were suppressed.

- 1549 **IV. The Fall of Somerset.**—He was deprived of the Protectorate by Warwick and his party, on several charges, and was confined in the Tower.

1550 He was released, and again admitted to the council.

- 1552 Warwick, who was all-powerful, became jealous of the growing popularity of Somerset, and accused him of treason and felony. He was found guilty, and executed on Tower Hill.

**V. Northumberland's Government.**—The Earl of Warwick

succeeded Somerset in the Protectorate under the title of the Earl of Northumberland.

He was selfish. He pretended to be pious and to favour the Protestants. He plundered the country to enrich himself.

**VI. The Succession.**—Northumberland persuaded Edward when on his death-bed to leave the crown to Lady Jane Grey, who had married Earl Dudley, son of Northumberland. The people proclaimed for Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

Lady Jane was sent to the Tower.

Northumberland was beheaded.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Edward VI. Who was appointed Protector in the commencement of the reign? What was the cause of the war with Scotland? Why did not Somerset follow up his success at Pinkie? What rebellions took place in this reign, and how were they caused? Who was Northumberland? What position did he occupy?

**MARY. 1553-1558.** Daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon.

**Character.**—1. She possessed very few good qualities.

2. Was narrow-minded and had a bad temper.

3. Her only virtue was sincerity.

**Events.**—I. The progress of the Reformation.

1554 II. The insurrections of Wyatt and Carew.

1558 III. The loss of Calais.

**I. The Progress of the Reformation.**—1. Mary caused the English Prayer-Book to be disused, and instituted the Romish religion.

2. The Church was compelled to acknowledge the authority of the Pope. Persons who refused were burnt.

3. Some Protestant Ministers who were burnt—

Rowland Taylor, a clergyman.

Ridley and Latimer, Bishops.

Cranmer, Archbishop.

1554 II. Insurrections of Wyatt and Carew.—Cause.—1. The violent change in religion.

2. The proposed marriage of Mary with Philip of Spain.

Sir Thomas Wyatt raised Kent, Carew raised Devon. Wyatt alone met with any success. He marched to London, but, owing to his numbers not increasing, his followers deserted. He was captured and executed.



Lady Jane Grey and her husband were beheaded on the plea of being connected with the rebellion.

- 1558**     **III. The Loss of Calais.**—Mary, to please Philip, joined him in a war against France. Calais, which had been in the hands of the English more than 200 years, was retaken by the French.

**Questions.**—Describe the change in religion in the reign of Mary. What was the cause of the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt? Give a short account of it. Describe the events connected with the loss of Calais. What was the character of Mary?

**ELIZABETH. 1558–1603.** Daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

**Character.**—1. She had many faults, but was a great Queen.

2. She strengthened and united the kingdom.

**Events.**—I. The progress of the Reformation.

II. Mary Queen of Scots.

III. Roman Catholic plots in favour of Mary.

**1569**     IV. The rising in the North.

V. Ill-feeling against Spain.

**1588**     VI. The Spanish Armada.

**1598**     VII. The conquest of Ireland.

VIII. The Monopolies.

IX. Sir Francis Drake.

**I. The Progress of the Reformation.**—1. The Prayer Book of Edward VI., with a few alterations, was used in all churches.

2. The Bishops appointed by Mary were deprived of their sees.

3. Elizabeth ordered every person, whether Catholic or Protestant, to attend the services of the Church of England.

**II. Mary Queen of Scots** was the daughter of James V. of Scotland.

1. She married (1) Francis II. of France.

(2) Lord Darnley, her cousin.

(3) The Earl of Bothwell.

2. She claimed the throne of England on the ground that (1) she was granddaughter of Henry VIII.

(2) The marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn was illegal, and therefore Elizabeth was not a lawful Queen.

**1567**     Lord Darnley was murdered, and Bothwell was publicly charged with the crime. Mary now married Bothwell, and

the Scots immediately took up arms against her. She was taken prisoner and confined to Lochleven Castle.

1568 Mary made her escape and raised an army. She was again defeated and fled for refuge to England, where she was detained as a prisoner.

**III. Roman Catholic Plots in favour of Mary.**—1. A man named Francis Throgmorton formed a plot to murder Elizabeth and place Mary on the throne. He was discovered, and executed.

The Commons now passed an Act to the effect that not only should the murderers of the Queen be executed, but all those for whose advantage a plot was undertaken.

2. Arthur Babington and others were discovered in a plot to kill the Queen, and were executed. The result of this plot was the death of Mary Queen of Scots.

1587 She was executed at Fotheringay in Northampton.

1569 **IV. The Rising in the North—Northumberland and Westmoreland.**—Cause.—1. Most of the people in the North wanted to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion.

2. Many were in favour of Mary Queen of Scots.

**Result.**—1. The rebellion was put down by the royal troops.

2. Numbers of the rebels were hanged.

3. The Duke of Norfolk executed on a charge of treason.

**V. Ill-feeling against Spain.**—Cause.—1. Philip II., King of Spain, did all in his power to prevent his subjects becoming Protestants.

2. In the Netherlands he caused many persons to be burnt on account of their belief, and levied heavy taxes.

3. His soldiers and generals were exceedingly cruel.

**Effect.**—1. English sailors attacked and plundered Spanish vessels.

1586 2. Elizabeth sent military aid to the Netherlands. Sir Philip Sydney was mortally wounded at Zutphen.

3. Drake in his voyage round the world attacked the Spaniards at Valparaiso and Tarapaca, and seized a large amount of gold.

1588 **VI. The Spanish Armada.**—1. The Invincible Armada sailed from Spain with the intention of landing an army in England, under the command of the Duke of Parma.

2. It was attacked by Howard and Drake on its way up the Channel.

3. These Admirals again attacked it off Calais, and succeeded in putting the ships to flight.

4. **Its Destruction.**—Out of 130 ships which set sail from Spain, only 54 succeeded in returning safely. The remainder were wrecked off the coasts of Scotland and Ireland.

1596 Lord Howard, Essex, and Raleigh captured Cadiz, and burnt a number of Spanish vessels.

1598 **VII. The Conquest of Ireland.**—1. The Irish rose in rebellion against Elizabeth, because she had given some of their lands to Englishmen.

2. Having procured aid from Spain, the Earl of Tyrone raised an army, and defeated the English at Blackwater.

3. Essex was next sent over with an army, but did nothing. On his return to England he was placed in custody.

4. Lord Mountjoy, the next commander, succeeded in subduing Ireland.

**VIII. The Monopolies.**—During this reign the Queen gave some of her favourites the sole right of selling certain goods. This, of course, caused the prices of those particular goods to be raised.

This right, however, was withdrawn by the advice of the House of Commons.

**IX. Sir Francis Drake** was a native of Devonshire.

1572 He sailed to America, and landed at Panama.

1577 He made his famous voyage round the world.

He returned to England in 1580, and was knighted by Elizabeth.

1585 He attacked St. Domingo, and forced the inhabitants of Cartagena to pay 30,000*l*.

1588 With Howard he was in command of the ships sent against the Spanish Armada.

He died in the West Indies when on one of his plundering expeditions.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Elizabeth. Mention some changes in religion in this reign. Who was Mary Queen of Scots? Give the names of her husbands. What claims did she put forth to the throne of England? Mention any plots in her favour. What was her fate? What was the cause of the English ill-feeling towards Spain? Give an account of the Spanish Armada. What were the causes which led to the rebellion in Ireland? Who was the leader of the rebels? What do you know of monopolies in the reign of Elizabeth?

## STUART PERIOD.

*James I.*, 1603–1625.*James II.*, 1685–1689.*Charles I.*, 1625–1649.*William and Mary*, 1689–1694.*Commonwealth*, 1649–1660.*William* 1694–1702.*Charles II.*, 1660–1685.*Anne*, 1702–1714.

## TABLE SHOWING RIGHT OF SUCCESSION OF JAMES I.

Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. = James IV. of Scotland.

James V. = Mary of Guise.

(Queen of Scots) Mary = 1. Francis of France.

= 2. Lord Darnley.

= 3. Earl of Bothwell.

JAMES I. of England.

## GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF HOUSE OF STUART.

JAMES I. = Anne of Denmark.

Son of Mary of Scots.

CHARLES I. = Henrietta Maria  
of France.Elizabeth = Frederick, Elec-  
tor Palatine.Sophia = Elector of  
Hanover.CHARLES II. = Catherine of  
Braganza.Mary = William of  
Nassau.

GEORGE I.

WILLIAM III. = Mary, daughter of  
James II.

Mary d'Este of Modena (2) = JAMES II. = (1) Anne Hyde.

James Francis Edward  
(Old Pretender).

MARY = William III.

ANNE = George of  
Denmark.

Charles Edward (Young Pretender).

**JAMES I.** 1603–1625. Son of Mary Queen of Scots  
and Lord Darnley.**Character.**—1. Very learned but pedantic and conceited;  
characterised as the 'wisest fool in Christendom.'

2. Awkward in person, ungainly in manners.

- 1604**    **Events.—I. Hampton Court Conference.**
- 1605**    **II. The Gunpowder Plot.**
- 1611**    **III. The Colonisation of Ulster.**  
           **IV. James's Favourites.**  
           **V. The Spanish Marriage Treaty.**
- 1617**    **VI. Raleigh's Voyage.**
- 1604**    **I. Hampton Court Conference.—**As James had been brought up in the midst of Presbyterianism the Puritans thought that he would grant them some concessions.  
           1. They desired churches and chapels for their own use, but did not want to separate from the Church of England.  
           2. Their clergymen wanted to omit parts of the Church Service.  
           3. They wished to abolish (1) the wearing of surplices, (2) the sign of the cross at baptism, (3) the ring in marriage, and desired (4) a new translation of the Bible.
- 1605**    **II. The Gunpowder Plot.—Cause.—**During the reign of Elizabeth the Catholics had endured much persecution. At the accession of James they expected toleration and to have their grievances redressed. In this they were mistaken, for the King put into force all the existing laws against them.
- Object of Plot.—**To blow up the Houses of Parliament at a time when James would be present.
- Result.—**When everything was ready for the explosion, Guy Fawkes was captured. He and most of those engaged in the plot were executed.
- 1611**    **III. The Colonisation of Ulster.—1. English Rule in Ireland.—**At the end of the reign of Elizabeth Ireland was brought under the rule of the English Parliament.  
           To encourage the Irish (1) lands were given to those who wished to live quietly at home.  
           (2). Others who were only fit for fighting were sent abroad as soldiers.
- 2. Effect of this Rule.—**(1). Some of the native chiefs did not like to see the English rule where they themselves had been used to have full power.  
           (2). O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, and another Irish chief, who had been summoned to England to answer a charge, fled to Spain.
- 3. Ulster Colonised.—**These two earls had ruled over six counties in Ulster. The best of their lands were now given to the English and Scotch colonists, the rest to the Irish.

**IV. James's Favourites.**—1. **Robert Carr.**—A Scotchman; was created Earl of Somerset by James. He and his wife were convicted of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

2. **George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.**—James made him very rich, and gave him more authority than any other person in the kingdom.

**V. The Spanish Marriage Treaty.**—James wanted to marry his son Charles to Maria, the daughter of Philip III. of Spain.

**Object.**—To obtain the marriage dowry which Philip had promised.

**Effect.**—The English people were greatly opposed to it as Philip was a Catholic, and the ill-feeling towards Spain during the reign of Elizabeth had not yet subsided.

1623 Prince Charles and Buckingham went in disguise to Madrid to see the Infanta. Their visit was discovered and made public.

1624 The marriage treaty was broken.

1617 **VI. Raleigh's Voyage.**—Raleigh had been committed to the Tower on a false charge. He was set free on the condition that he would obtain for James an amount of gold from a mine near the Orinoco in South America.

Failing to discover the mine he engaged in hostilities with the Spaniards, against which James had cautioned him.

1618 He returned, and was executed on his former charge.

**Questions.**—Describe the character and person of James I. Give some account of the Hampton Court Conference. Who were the Puritans? What was the cause of the Gunpowder Plot? How was it discovered? Describe the colonisation of Ulster. Who were James's favourites? Say what you can of each. What were the events connected with the Spanish marriage treaty?

**CHARLES I. 1625–1649.** Son of James I.

**Character.**—1. (In person) sweet, but melancholy aspect.

2. Handsome and well proportioned.

3. His great fault was insincerity.

**Events.**—I. Charles and his Parliaments.

II. Laud and the Church.

1634 III. Ship money.

IV. Charles and the Scottish Church.

1640 V. The Short Parliament.

VI. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.

1640—

1660 VII. Acts of the Long Parliament.

1641 VIII. The rebellion in Ireland.

1641 IX. The Grand Remonstrance.

1642 X. The Great Rebellion.

1625 I.—Charles and his Parliaments.—Charles's First Parliament.—1. Charles summoned Parliament and asked for money to carry on a war with Spain.

2. The Commons only granted a small amount, and refused more as long as Charles retained Buckingham for his chief adviser.

3. Charles dissolved Parliament.

1626 The Second Parliament.—1. Buckingham was impeached.

2. But Charles dissolved Parliament before the trial was concluded.

1627 Forced Loans.—Not able to obtain money from Parliament, Charles ordered all persons with property to grant him money as a forced loan.

1627 Buckingham was sent with an army to help the Protestants of La Rochelle, but was unsuccessful.

1628 The Third Parliament.—Summoned by Charles in order to obtain more money for the war.

1628 Petition of Right, drawn up by the Commons and unwillingly agreed to by Charles.

Its Demands.—1. That neither taxes nor forced loans should be levied without consent of Parliament.

2. No man should be committed to prison without being first tried by a judge.

3. Marines or soldiers should not be billeted upon private persons.

2. Disputes between Charles and the Parliament.—(1). About the Puritans teaching certain doctrines which they held.

(2). About 'tonnage' and 'poundage,' i.e. payment of duties on goods exported and imported—the money was given to the King.

1629 Charles dissolved Parliament.

II. Laud and the Church.—William Laud was Bishop of London.

1633 He became Archbishop of Canterbury.

His Rule.—1. He compelled the clergy to read the whole of the service as it was in the Prayer Book, and not to omit any part.

2. He removed the Communion Table to the east end of the church.

3. Those who refused to obey his orders were brought before the High Commission Court established in the reign of Elizabeth.

1634 **III. Ship Money.**—1. Charles demanded every seaport to provide ships to defend the coasts or to pay, as an alternative, an amount of money.

1635 2. He ordered all the counties to do the same.

1637 John Hampden, a Buckingham squire, refused to pay, but after a long trial was compelled to.

1637 **IV. Charles and the Scottish Church.**—1. Charles had a new Prayer Book compiled, and ordered it to be read in all the Scotch churches.

1638 2. The people resisted it, and drew up the National Covenant, binding themselves to stand up for their religion.

1639 3. Charles marched an army into Scotland, but for want of money was obliged to agree to a peace.

4. By the advice of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Charles summoned another Parliament.

1640 **V. The Short Parliament assembled.** Charles soon dissolved it because it would not grant him money to fight against the Scotch.

5. Having obtained money by Strafford's dishonest acts, Charles marched into Scotland and was defeated.

6. He was obliged to conclude a peace, and summoned Parliament (Long Parliament) to consider the terms.

**VI. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.**—Was member of Commons in Charles's early Parliaments. He disliked the Puritans, and after the granting of the Petition of Right he sided with Charles.

1632 He was appointed Deputy of Ireland, and while Governor, greatly improved the condition of the Irish people.

1639 He was recalled by Charles and created Earl of Strafford. From this time he became the King's chief adviser.

1640 He was accused and found guilty of treason, and executed the following year.

1640— **VII. Acts of the Long Parliament.**—1. Wentworth and  
1660 Laud impeached.

2. Payment of ship money stopped except by consent of Parliament.

Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission abolished.

1641 3. Peace concluded with Scotland.



1641 Parliament now divided into two parties.

**Pym and Hampden's Party**, who desired the Prayer Book to be altered and Bishops to be done away with.

**Hyde and Frankland's Party**, who desired no change.

1641 **VIII. Rebellion in Ireland.—Cause.**—The Irish of Ulster drove out the English and Scottish colonists established in the reign of James. An army was sent over which treated the Irish very badly.

The rebels were headed by O'Neil, and it was many years before they were subdued.

1641 **IX. The Grand Remonstrance**, drawn up by the Commons, in which they complained of all that Charles had done, and demanded—

1. That ministers should not be appointed unless approved of by Parliament.

2. That a number of clergymen should meet to consider alterations to be made in the Prayer Book.

Charles refused to consent to this, and marched to the House with 400 men to take five of the members whom he accused as traitors, but they escaped him.

1642 **X. The Great Rebellion, or Civil War.—Causes.**—1. The attempt of Charles to seize the five members.

2. The dispute about the appointment of officers in the militia.

Charles raised his standard at Northampton.

**Cavaliers.**—The name given to those who sided with the King.

**Roundheads.**—Nickname given to the supporters of the Parliament.

1642 **Battles and Results.**—Edgehill—indecisive; the King entered Oxford and wintered there.

1643 Chalgrove Field—Hampden mortally wounded.

1643 Atherton Moor—Royalists victors.

Newbury—Falkland killed. The Scots, invited by Parliament, entered England 1644.

1644 Marston Moor—Cromwell gained great victory.

1644 Newbury—indecisive.

**Self-denying Ordinance**, passed by Parliament, forbade any member of Parliament to become an officer in the army. The Parliamentary army was remodelled.

**Fairfax** appointed General, **Cromwell** Lieutenant-General. Battle of Naseby. Fairfax defeated the King, who sur-

rendered to the Scots, and was by them delivered up to the Parliamentarians. End of the first war.

A quarrel between the army and Parliament about pay and religious worship. The army seized the King and placed him in Hampton Court. He afterwards escaped to the Isle of Wight, ~~was~~ captured, and lodged in Carisbrook Castle.

**Second Civil War.**—An insurrection in favour of Charles broke out in Wales, Kent, and Essex. It was quelled by Fairfax and Cromwell.

**Battle of Preston.**—Cromwell defeated the Scotch army, which had invaded England in behalf of the King.

The army determined to bring Charles to trial, and to effect this, cleared the House of ninety unfavourable members.

Charles was tried before the remaining (Rump) Parliament, condemned, and executed.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of Charles I. Give an account of Charles's first Parliament. Who were the following:—Laud, Wentworth, Hampden, Pym, Fairfax, and Cromwell? Mention the Acts of the Long Parliament. What were the immediate causes which led to the Great Rebellion? What do you know of the following:—Petition of Right, forced loans, ship money, National Covenant, Grand Remonstrance? Who were the Roundheads and Cavaliers?

## THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE PROTECTORATE, 1649-1660.

**The Government.**—The country was to be ruled by a few men chosen year by year by the Parliament. There was no House of Lords, and the Commons then only consisted of about eighty members.

**Events.**—I. Cromwell in Ireland.

II. War with Scotland.

III. Expulsion of the Long Parliament.

IV. Cromwell's Government.

V. The Protectorate of Richard Cromwell.

VI. The Restoration.

**I. Cromwell in Ireland.**—Cromwell was sent to Ulster to quiet the rebellion. He took Drogheda and Wexford. By his orders a large number of the Irish were slaughtered.

**1651** After a fifteen months' siege Limerick was taken and peace restored.

**II. War with Scotland.—Cause.**—The Scots, shocked at the execution of Charles, had crowned his son as Charles II.

**1650** Cromwell defeated the Scots at Dunbar.

**1651** Charles invaded England with a Scotch army, and was defeated by Cromwell at Worcester. He escaped to the Continent.

**1653** **III. Expulsion of Long Parliament.**—Cromwell with a band of soldiers forcibly expelled the remaining members of the Long Parliament, and called another Parliament, which soon gave up all its power to him, and declared him Protector of the Commonwealth.

**IV. Cromwell's Government.**—1. He called Parliament, but finding it troublesome, soon dissolved it.

2. He allowed the Puritans to worship as they liked, but refused the Prayer Book to the members of the Church of England.

3. He joined with France in a war against Spain.

**1656** 4. He summoned a second Parliament, which requested Cromwell to take the title of King, but this he refused.

**1658** The Protector died, and named his son Richard as his successor.

**Cromwell's Character.**—1. He possessed great abilities, but was not successful as a ruler.

2. He had a manly and robust form, but not an agreeable appearance.

3. As a husband he was devoted, as a father kind.

**1658—1660** **V. The Protectorate of Richard Cromwell.**—Richard was the eldest son of Oliver Cromwell.

**Character.**—Good-natured, took no trouble about anything. Had no idea of government.

**1659** He assembled Parliament. This was soon dissolved by the army, and the old members of the Long Parliament were recalled.

**1660** **VI. The Restoration.**—George Monk marched with an English army from Scotland to London and declared for a free Parliament.

The Long Parliament was dissolved, and Charles invited to become King.

**Questions.**—What did the Government consist of after the execution of Charles I.? Give an account of the war

with Scotland during the Commonwealth. Describe the character of Oliver Cromwell. Who succeeded him?

### CHARLES II. 1660-1685. Son of Charles I.

**Character.**—1. Was fond of pleasure and company.  
2. Witty—‘The merry monarch.’  
3. Had no regard for religion.

**Events.**—I. The first Acts of Charles.

II. Acts passed against Puritans.

III. The First Dutch War.

IV. The Cabal Ministry and its Acts.

V. Popish Plots.

VI. The Last Days of Charles II.

VII. Famous Men of this Reign.

**I. First Acts of Charles.**—1. He disbanded the army and retained only three regiments.

2. He caused the bodies of Cromwell and others to be dug up and hanged.

1661 3. He called the Cavalier Parliament, which was composed of men all favourable to himself.

**II. Acts passed against Puritans.**—1. The Bishops were restored, and the services of the Church of England used in all Churches.

1662 2. Act of Uniformity, which required all clergymen to agree to everything in the Prayer Book.

1664 3. Conventicle Act, by which no man was allowed to gather in his house, for purposes of worship, more than five persons.

1665 4. Five Mile Act, by which no Puritan clergyman, who had been deprived of his living, was to come within five miles of any town in which he had ever preached.

1665 **III. The First Dutch War.**—Causes.—1. The rivalry of the English and Dutch for commerce on the sea.

2. The formation of an African company, which came into collision with the Dutch on the Guinea Coast.

1667 Peace was being concluded at Breda, when Charles disbanded the army. The Dutch, taking advantage of this, sailed up the Thames and burnt several English ships.

A peace favourable to the Dutch was concluded at Breda.

1667 **IV. The Cabal Ministry and its Acts.**—This ministry was

formed after the fall of Clarendon, and was composed of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale.

- 1668 1. The Triple Alliance, formed by the English, Dutch, and Swedes, to prevent Louis of France from making any further conquests.

The Treaty of Dover, concluded secretly between Charles and Louis, in which Charles promised (1) to join Louis against the Dutch, (2) and to declare himself a Catholic.

- 1672 2. War was declared against the Dutch, but ended the following year.

- 1672 3. The Declaration of Indulgence was issued, which ordered that the laws against Catholics and Dissenters should not be put into execution.

Effect.—(1) Parliament declared that Charles had no right to refuse to enforce the law.

(2) Charles gave way, and the Declaration was recalled.

- 1673 4. A Test Act was passed against Catholics. It required (1) every person appointed in the army or navy to receive the Sacrament, (2) and also to declare his disbelief in Transubstantiation, an important doctrine of the Roman Church.

Result.—(1) The Cabal Ministry was destroyed. Clifford and Arlington refused to take the test.

(2) Danby's Ministry was formed, whose policy was 'No Toleration,' 'No support to France.' It also furthered the marriage between William of Orange and the Princess Mary.

- 1678 V. Popish Plots.—1. Titus Oates declared that he had discovered a Catholic plot against the King. He was believed at first, and many people were put to death, but afterwards all assertions were found to be false.

- 1679 2. The Meal Tub Plot, so called because some papers relating to a plot were discovered in a meal tub.

- 1679 The Habeas Corpus Act was passed to prevent the indefinite imprisonment of persons charged with treason.

- 1681 The Forfeiture of the London Charter.—The charter of a city was the parchment on which was written the grant to the city by former kings to elect its own magistrates and to govern itself.

Cause of Forfeiture.—The Sheriff and Jury of London had refused to condemn the Earl of Shaftesbury, whom the King greatly disliked.

- 1683 3. The Rye House Plot, formed by the Whigs to murder the King. It was discovered, and Russell and Sydney, who

were somewhat concerned in the affair, were charged with treason and executed.

**VI. The Last Days of Charles II.**—After the execution of Russell, the King was urged by Halifax to call Parliament, but refused, as he was constantly supplied with money from the King of France.

1684 Charles died acknowledging the authority of the Church of Rome.

1688 **VII. Famous Men of this Reign.**—1. John Bunyan.—Born in Bedford of poor parents.

His youth was irreligious, but afterwards his character improved.

His Writings.—Many religious books, the chief, his 'Pilgrim's Progress.'

After the Restoration.—He was thrown into prison for refusing to attend Church, and for preaching to congregations of his own.

1608— 2. John Milton.—Was a Puritan; he thought religion  
1674 was hindered by the ceremonies used in the Church.

His Chief Writings.—'Paradise Lost,' 'Paradise Regained,' 'Samson Agonistes,' 'Comus,' and 'Lycidas.'

During the Commonwealth.—He was Cromwell's secretary, and was employed to write Latin letters to foreign Powers.

Lord Chancellor Clarendon.—Hyde.—Was one of the Royalist party in the Long Parliament. In the reign of Charles II. he was made Earl of Clarendon and Lord Chancellor.

Questions.—Mention the Acts in this reign passed against Puritans. What was the Declaration of Indulgence? What members composed the Cabal Ministry? Give an account of the Popish Plots in this reign. Say what you can of the following persons: Bunyan, Milton, Clarendon.

**JAMES II., 1685-1688.**—Brother of Charles II.

Character.—1. Wanting in skill and good humour.

2. Deceitful. He professed to defend the English Church, but was a Catholic, and went openly to mass.

1685 **Events.**—I. Monmouth's Rebellion.

II. James and the Test Act.

III. The Invitation to the Prince of Orange.

- 1685 I. Monmouth's Rebellion.**—Monmouth was an illegitimate son of Charles I.

Raised by those Whigs who had fled the country and were living in Holland. Monmouth was the leader. His party landed at Lyme, in Dorset.

**Result.**—Monmouth was defeated by the King's forces at Sedgemoor, and afterwards executed.

**Judge Jefferys and the Bloody Assizes.**—After the rebellion Jefferys, a cruel judge, was sent down to the west of England to hold the assizes, at which 320 people were condemned to death, 841 transported to the West Indies.

**II. James and the Test Act.**—1. James violated the Act by appointing Catholic officers in the army without taking the test. Parliament remonstrated, and was dissolved.

2. James submitted the dispute to judges of his own choosing, and they declared that he had a right to dispense with the test.

- 1687** 3. Unable to make the Commons agree to this, he issued a Declaration of Indulgence, announcing that Dissenters and Catholics were free to worship as they pleased, and to hold offices without taking the test.

- 1688** 4. After the expulsion of the Fellows of Magdalen College for refusing a Catholic, James reissued the Declaration, and ordered it to be read in all the churches.

5. Seven bishops presented a petition to James, praying him not to compel the clergy to read the Declaration. They were accused of libel, but acquitted.

**III. The Invitation to the Prince of Orange.**—1. William was invited by seven noblemen to come to England to save the laws and liberties of the nation.

2. The immediate cause of the invitation was the birth of James's son, who, the people knew, would be brought up a Catholic, and would be heir to the throne.

- 1688** 3. William landed at Torbay and marched towards London. Nearly all James's officers deserted and joined William. The King giving up all hope, fled to France, and was received at the Court of Louis XIV.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of James II. Give an account of the Rebellion of Monmouth. What was the Declaration of Indulgence? Say all you can of its cause and effect. What was the immediate cause of the invitation being given to William, Prince of Orange?

**WILLIAM AND MARY, 1689-1694.**—William, son of William, Prince of Orange, and of Mary, daughter of Charles I.; Mary, daughter of James II.

- 1689 **Events.**—I. The Revolution.  
 1689 II. The War with Scotland.  
 1689 III. The War in Ireland.  
 1690 IV. The War with France.  
 V. The Liberty of the Press.

- 1689 **I. The Revolution.**—Parliament declared that—1. James, by leaving the kingdom, had given up the throne.  
 2. Mary and William were to be joint heirs.  
 3. At death of either the survivor should reign; at death of both, unless there were any children, the crown should descend to Mary's sister, the Princess Anne.

The Toleration Act was passed, which enabled Dissenters to worship in their own chapels.

- 1689 **II. War with Scotland.**—1. Lord Dundee took up the cause of James in Scotland, and defeated William's forces at Killcrankie. Dundee, however, was slain.

- 1692 **2. The Massacre of Glencoe.**—William had concluded a peace with Scotland, by which the Highland chiefs were to swear that they would live peaceably in future. The oath was to be taken by a certain day. MacIain, of Glencoe, was not punctual, and the governor of Scotland caused the whole of the clan to be massacred.

**III. War in Ireland.**—1. Cause.—Throughout the Commonwealth, Restoration, and the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., the Irish had been badly treated.

But in the reign of James II. they had recovered their old power. Now James landed in Ireland in the hope of raising them in his cause.

- 1689 **2. Siege of Londonderry.**—Londonderry was one of the few towns remaining to the Protestant English. James besieged it, but was unable to take it. After great trials the siege was raised by General Kirke.

- 1690 **3. Battle of the Boyne.**—William crossed over to Ireland and defeated James, who, after the battle, fled to France.

- 1691 **4. The Irish still held out, but were defeated at Aghrim, and Limerick was captured.**

**IV. War with France.**—1. Cause.—Louis, King of France, wanted to invade England and restore James to his throne.



**1690** 2. Battle off Beachy Head. The English and Dutch fleets were defeated by the French.

**1692** 3. Battle off La Hogue.—The French were prepared to invade England; but their fleet was utterly defeated by Admiral Russell.

**V. The Liberty of the Press.**—Up to this reign no book was allowed to be published until an officer, called the licenser, had given his leave. Now this rule was abolished.

**WILLIAM III., 1694–1702.**—Character.—1. Very reserved; he spoke little, but what he said could be relied on.

2. His excellence lay in action.

3. Had very strong passions, but also the art of concealing them.

**Events.**—I. Continuation of the War with France.

II. The Spanish Succession.

III. The Act of Settlement.

**1695** I. Continuation of the War with France.—William besieged and captured Namur.

This was the first time in this war that Louis had lost a town.

**1697** Peace of Ryswick; conclusion of war.

William was acknowledged King of England.

**Assassination Plot.**—Forty Jacobins engaged themselves to assassinate William. The plot was discovered, and some of the conspirators were executed.

**II. The Spanish Succession and Partition Treaty.**—1. **The Succession.**—Charles II., King of Spain, was an invalid and not likely to live long.

Louis, King of France, had married Charles's eldest daughter, and in virtue of this marriage claimed the crown of Spain.

William had great objections to the descendants of Louis being rulers of Spain.

2. **Partition Treaty.**—There were two treaties by the (1) (first) most of the Spanish lands were given to a young Bavarian prince; this prince, however, soon died.

(2) (Second). Some parts of the Spanish lands were given to Louis' grandson Philip; the rest, including the whole of Spain, to the Archduke Charles, the younger son of the Emperor.

(3). Charles, on his death-bed, left the whole of his dominions to Philip.

(4). William wanted to compel Louis to carry out the

Partition Treaty, but the English Parliament at first would not grant him money or forces.

- 1701 (5). Charles II. died, and Louis endeavoured to place his son on the throne. The English at once granted William money and forces to carry on a war against Louis.

**III. Act of Settlement.**—1. If William died without children the crown should go to Anne, the sister of Mary, and the daughter of James.

2. After, to the Electress Sophia, the next heir who was a Protestant; she was the grand-daughter of James I.

- 1702 William died from a throw while riding in Hampton Court Park.

**Questions.**—Give the character of William III. What led to the wars in Scotland and Ireland in this reign? Give an account of one of them. Give an account of the incidents connected with the Spanish succession. Who took up the cause of James II. after his flight from England? Write what you know of the Act of Settlement.

**ANNE, 1702–1714.** Second daughter of James II.

**Character.**—1. Very popular, and won the title of 'Good Queen Anne.'

2. Dull and uninteresting to those intimately acquainted with her.

1702—**Events, 1702–1713.**—I. War of Spanish Succession.

1713 II. The Union of England and Scotland.

1707 III. The Whig and Tory Ministries.

- 1702—**I. War of Spanish Succession.**—**Cause.**—Charles the  
1713 Second of Spain on his death left his dominions to Philip,  
Duke of Anjou, the grandson of Louis, in opposition to the  
Partition Treaties agreed upon by William and Louis.

**Armies Engaged.**—English, Dutch, and Austrian against the French and Spanish.

- 1704 **Engagements.**—Sir George Rooke captured Gibraltar from the Spanish. Battle of Blenheim, in Bavaria. Marlborough, the commander of the English forces, severely defeated the French.

1706 French again defeated (1) at Ramilies, in Belgium.

1708 (2) At Oudenarde (Belgium).

1709 (3) And at Malplaquet (Belgium).

- 1713 **Treaty of Utrecht.**—**Terms.**—(1) France engaged to acknowledge the Spanish Succession.

(2). That the Spanish and French crowns should never be united.

(3). Philip, grandson of Louis, retained Spain and the Spanish colonies.

**1707** II. The Union of Scotland.—Causes which led to it.—(1) The Scotch did not agree altogether with the Act of Settlement.

(2). They demanded freedom of trade with England.

(3). The English would not maintain the rights of the Darien Company started by the Scotch in the last reign.

Chief Provisions of the Union.—(1). The English and Scotch should be governed by the same Parliament.

(2). There should be freedom of trade between the two countries.

(3). Scotland should have the full exercise of her own laws, and should retain the Presbyterian form of worship.

III. The Whig and Tory Ministries.—The Whigs.—(1). All through the reign were in favour of the continuation of the 'War of Spanish Succession.'

**1709** (2). After the unsuccessful trial of Sacheverell, for preaching a seditious sermon, the Whigs were dismissed.

The Tories were eager to conclude the war. They made **1713** a treaty, which was agreed to at Utrecht.

The chief Tory ministers were Harley (Earl of Oxford) and St. John (Lord Bolingbroke).

Questions.—Show by a table Anne's right to the crown. What relation was she to her predecessor? What weakness did she show in character? Who was Mrs. Masham? What were the chief events in this reign? What was the cause of the war of the Spanish Succession, and how came England to be involved in it? Give a list of the chief battles in this war, with their results, naming the English commander in each. What lasting good has this country derived from the war of the Spanish Succession? Write a brief account of the union with Scotland. Mention the chief provisions of the Act of Union. Who were Sir George Rooke, Harley, Marlborough, and St. John? Who was Sacheverell, and how did he become noted? What treaty put an end to the war of the Spanish Succession?

## HOUSE OF HANOVER.

*George I.*, 1714–1727.

*George IV.*, 1820–1830.

*George II.*, 1727–1760.

*William IV.*, 1830–1837.

*George III.*, 1760–1820.

*Victoria*, 1837.

**GEORGE I.** 1714–1727.—Age at accession, 54 years. Son of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Elector of Hanover, and of Sophia, granddaughter of James I.

**Character.**—1. His person was heavy and undignified.

2. His mind uncultivated, but he had a taste for music.

3. He was ignorant of English customs and manners.

4. Had considerable courage and military skill, but was desirous of peace.

5. Fond of foreign favourites.

1715 **Events.**—I. Rebellion in favour of the Old Pretender and other events in early part of the reign.

1720 II. The South Sea Bubble.

**I. Events in Early Part of Reign.**—The Tory ministers were removed and the Whigs put in power.

1715 The rebellion in favour of the Old Pretender.

The Old Pretender was James Francis Edward, the son of James II., by his second wife, Mary d'Este.

The Earl of Mar took up the Pretender's cause in Scotland, and, having raised forces, proclaimed James VIII.

The Pretender landed at Peterhead in Scotland, but was soon obliged to retire to the Continent.

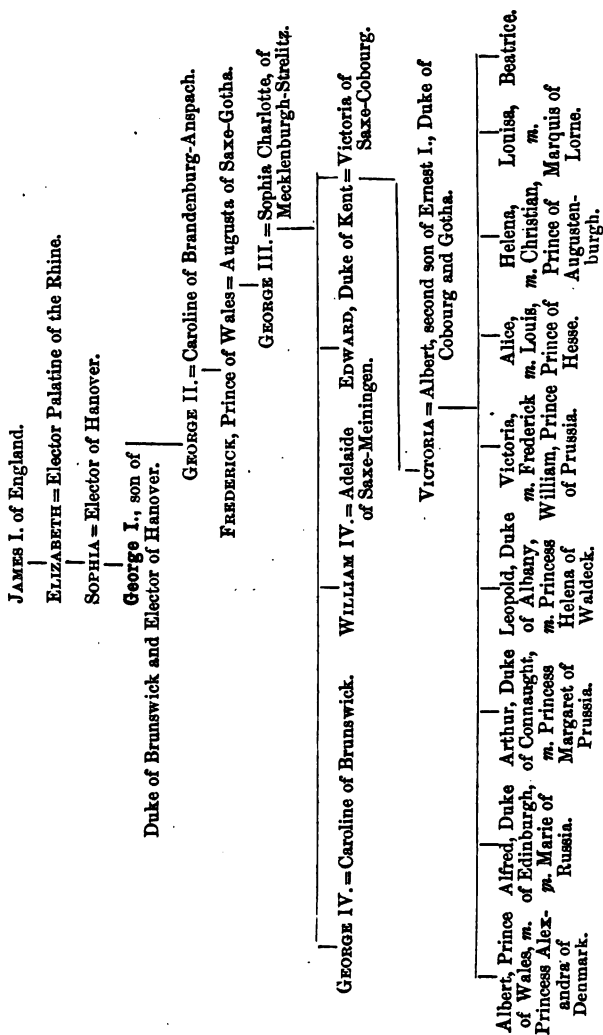
1716 The Septennial Act passed, by which the duration of Parliament was extended to seven years.

1720 **II. The South Sea Bubble.**—**Causes.**—1. Owing to the increase of trade people began to invest their money rashly.

2. Trading companies were formed, one of the most important of which was the South Sea Company.

1710 The South Sea Company was formed to carry on a trade with South Africa and Spanish America.

## GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF HOUSE OF HANOVER (BRUNSWICK).



It seemed to flourish to such an extent that 100% shares were sold for 1,000%.

- 21 **The Burst.**—In September the stocks fell, and the shareholders were obliged to sell out at a low price. Thousands of families were ruined. Sir Robert Walpole, the first Prime Minister of England, and a Whig, by his wise acts somewhat remedied the disaster.

**Questions.**—What was George I.'s claim to the throne of England? Of what nationality was he? Describe as fully as you can his character. Who was the Old Pretender? Give an account of the rebellion in his favour. What is this rebellion known as? What was the Septennial Act? When was it passed? What was the longest time a Parliament could sit previous to passing the Septennial Act? What Act had regulated the duration of Parliament before George I.'s reign, and when was it passed? Was George I. liked by the English or not? Give reasons for your answer. Give the causes of the South Sea Bubble. What minister came into notice in connection with it?

**GEORGE II. 1727–1760. Son of George I.**

**Character.**—1. He was subject to great fits of anger and was very ambitious.

2. Uncultivated and narrow-minded.
3. Could speak English.
4. Was courageous and loved justice.
5. Like his father, fond of German favourites.

- 1745— **Events.**—I. Walpole's Administration.  
 1746 II. Rebellion in favour of the Young Pretender.  
 1756— III. The Seven Years' War.  
 1763 IV. The disputes of the English and French in India and in North America.

- 1733 **I. Walpole's Administration.**—1. He attempted to pass an Excise Bill, but failed. The aim of the bill was to put an end to smuggling.  
 1739 2. He declared war against Spain to avenge the ill-treatment of British people, and prevent the searching of English vessels by Spaniards.  
 1742 3. He resigned, owing to the great opposition to his war policy. Although an able minister, he was known to bribe

even members of Parliament to carry his measures. This is the great stain on his character.

**Pelhams.**—4. He was succeeded by the two brothers Pelham. Henry was the Prime Minister. The Ministry was 1754 known as the 'Broad-bottomed Ministry.' Henry Pelham died and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of Newcastle.

1745- **II. Rebellion in Favour of the Young Pretender, Charles**  
1746 **Edward.**—The Young Pretender was the son of James Francis, the Old Pretender, and grandson of James II.

1745 1. He landed in Scotland, and was joined by the Highlanders.

2. He marched to Edinburgh, where he found favour and obtained many followers, and defeated the Royal forces at Preston Pans.

3. He now invaded England, and marched as far as Derby; but not obtaining many followers, and, owing to the dissensions between the leaders of his own camp, was obliged to retreat.

1746 4. At Falkirk, in Stirling, he encountered the Royal forces under General Hawley and completely defeated them; but three months after his army was routed at Culloden, in Inverness, by the Duke of Cumberland.

5. Charles escaped to the Continent, where he lived a dissipated life.

1756- **III. The Seven Years' War.**—**Causes.**—1. The disputes  
1763 between the English and French settlers in India.

2. And between the settlers in America about the possession of the forests at the head of the Ohio.

1757 Minorca, which then belonged to England, was attacked and taken by the French fleet. Admiral Byng was shot for not attempting to relieve the island.

**The Premiership.**—1. After the death of Byng, Newcastle was obliged to resign.

2. William Pitt became Premier, but resigned, owing to the opposition in Parliament.

3. Pitt and Newcastle joined together in the government. Pitt had the management of the war.

1759 Quebec was taken by General Wolfe, the French, under Montcalm, being totally defeated.

Their fleet was again defeated by Admiral Hawke at Quiberon Bay, on the West Coast of France.

**IV. English and French in India.**—Disputes between English and French first began about the time the Young Pretender landed in Scotland. At first the French, under the leadership of Dupleix, were generally successful; but Clive, a young English clerk, who had entered the army in India, led the British forces against Arcot and captured it. Soon after he returned to England.

156 Surajah Dowlah, the ruler of Bengal, shut up 146 English men and women in a small room, measuring 18 feet by 15 feet, in which all except 23 were suffocated.

157 Clive returned, and with 3,000 soldiers defeated Surajah with 50,000 at Plassey.

**Questions.**—Give a list of the chief events in the reign of George II., with dates. Write an account of the rebellion in favour of the Young Pretender. Why is this rebellion sometimes called the Rebellion of '45? What were the causes which led to the Seven Years' War? How did Quebec come into the hands of the English? Name the generals who commanded at the taking of Quebec. Who was Lord Clive? How did he come into notice? Name some of Clive's victories. Give a brief account of the affairs in India during this reign. Say what you know of the following: William Pitt, Admiral Byng, Henry Pelham, General Wolfe, Preston Pans, Quiberon Bay, Clive, and Culloden.

**GEORGE III. 1760–1820.** Son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and grandson of George II.

**Character.**—1. In person, tall and strongly built.

2. He was hard-working, and took an active part in State affairs.

3. Towards the latter part of his reign he frequently became insane, and in 1811 was obliged to resign the government to his son George, Prince of Wales.

**Events.**—I. The end of the Seven Years' War.

II. The American War of Independence.

III. The ministers and the Government after the

775—  
1781

war.

IV. The French Revolution.

V. Renewal of French war.

VI. Effect of the war upon England.

VII. The Irish Rebellion.

789—  
1802  
1803  
1798



- 1763 I. End of the Seven Years' War.**—Pitt resigned office, and peace was made with France by the Treaty of Paris. England regained Minorca and kept Canada.
- 1763 Events which led to the American War.**—Grenville became Prime Minister.
- 1765** The Stamp Act was passed, charging the States with Stamp Duties, as in England at the present day. The Americans refused to pay, and Grenville was obliged to resign office. Lord Rockingham made Premier.
- 1766** Rockingham, by the advice of Pitt, repealed the Stamp Act. He was, however, dismissed, and his administration succeeded by that of Pitt, now Earl of Chatham.
- 1767** Pitt became seriously ill, and during his absence Townsend imposed taxes on tea, glass, paper, and painters' colours.
- 1770** Chatham advised the repeal of the taxes and was dismissed by George. Lord North succeeded.
- 1773** A cargo of tea was shipped to Boston, but on its arrival was thrown overboard by an American mob.  
The English Parliament then passed an Act forbidding ships to unload at Boston, and another declaring that Massachusetts should be ruled by men appointed by the King.
- 1775— II. The American War of Independence.**—Washington
- 1783** appointed leader of the American forces.
- 1775** After a severe trial the English defeated the Americans at Bunker's Hill, near Boston.
- 1776** The Declaration of Independence issued by delegates of the States at Philadelphia, declaring that they were a free nation and would submit to George no longer.  
Lord Howe captured New York, which was not given up till the end of the war.
- 1777** The Americans surrounded the English at Saratoga, and forced them to surrender.
- 1778** The French sided with the Americans, and commenced war with England.
- 1779** Spain joined America and France.
- 1781** The English were again defeated, after which Lord North resigned office.
- 1783** The United States recognised as an independent Power.
- III. Ministers and Government after the War.**—1. Rockingham, who succeeded North, died 1783.  
2. Shelburne opposed by Fox.  
3. Coalition Ministry formed by Fox and North.

4. Pitt, son of Chatham, became Premier (Tory) after the fall of the Coalition. He resigned 1801.

Again Premier, from 1804-1806.

1806 5. The Government of the Talents—Lord Grenville, Prime Minister.

1807 6. The Duke of Portland, but Mr. Percival was the real leader. He abolished the slave trade.

7. Canning (during the Peninsular War).

8. Mr. Percival (was murdered).

9. Lord Liverpool.

1789 IV. The French Revolution.—Causes.—1. For a great many years the Government of France had been in a very unsatisfactory state.

2. The greater part of the taxation fell upon the poorer classes of people. They were called upon to pay taxes to country gentlemen as well as to the King.

3. The French who had been to America during the War of Independence returned with new ideas of the rights and equality of man.

The Commencement.—1. A National Assembly was formed, which abolished the taxes paid to country gentlemen, and detained Louis XVI. a prisoner in Paris.

1793 2. A Republic was established and Louis executed.

3. The English now dismissed the French ambassador, and the 'War between the two Powers commenced.'

4. In France hundreds of persons who were supposed to favour the enemy were executed.

5. In England people began to follow the example of the French by demanding reforms, and many of them were imprisoned.

1797 Progress of the War.—Battle of St. Vincent, won by Sir John Jervis over the French and Spanish fleets. The Dutch and Spanish had sided with the French.

Mutinies broke out in the British fleet stationed at Spithead and the Nore. The sailors complained of bad pay and of ill-treatment by the officers.

The grievances were redressed, and the sailors returned to duty.

Shortly after Duncan's fleet defeated the Dutch at Camperdown.

1798 Victory of the English at the battle of the Nile. Lord Nelson, in command of the British fleet, had been sailing up and down the Mediterranean, in search of the French, Napoleon at this time was on his way to Egypt.

- 1801 England was now the only country at war with France, and the countries round the Baltic were preparing to resist her.

Admiral Parker, with Nelson, severely defeated the Danes at Copenhagen.

Abercrombie won a glorious victory over the French army at Alexandria. The defeated troops returned to Europe, and a

- 1802 Peace was agreed to at Amiens.

- 1803 **V. Renewal of the War.—Causes.**—1. Napoleon complained that England had not surrendered Malta according to the treaty;

2. And he publicly insulted the English ambassador.

3. He imprisoned about 10,000 English travellers who had gone to France after the peace.

4. And prepared to invade England.

- 1804 Pitt once more became Prime Minister, and remained in office till his death (1806).

- 1805 Napoleon was now crowned Emperor, and prepared to invade England by means of a combined French and Spanish fleet. (Spain had joined France.) It was, however, attacked by the English fleet, and retired to Cadiz.

Battle of Trafalgar, at which the French were totally defeated by Nelson, and the naval power totally destroyed. Nelson was shot during the battle.

- 1808— **The Peninsular War.—Causes.**—1. Napoleon invaded Portugal and seized Lisbon, because that country had not enforced the Berlin decrees against England.

2. Then having compelled Charles IV., King of Spain, to surrender his crown, he gave it to his own brother Joseph.

3. Spain applied to England for help, which was given by Canning, then at the head of the Government.

- 1808 Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, was sent in command of English forces and defeated the French at Vimiera.

- 1809 Sir John Moore marched into Spain hoping to be joined by the Spaniards, but was disappointed, and compelled to retreat. The French followed, but were defeated by the retreating English at Corunna. Moore was killed during the battle.

Wellington again gained a victory at Talavera.

War is famous for the failure of the Walcheren

expedition, undertaken by Lord Chatham, the son of the great minister.

1812 1. Wellington attacked, and, after great loss of life, captured the two fortresses, Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, situated on the border of Spain and Portugal.

2. He severely defeated the French at Salamanca, and entered Madrid, but was obliged again to retreat to Portugal.

3. Napoleon, with another army, marched into Russia to take Moscow, but the inhabitants set fire to the city, and the French soldiers were compelled to retrace their steps through the country in the depth of winter. Out of 400,000 only 20,000 survived.

1813 Wellington again entered Spain and defeated the enemy at Vittoria.

1814 Napoleon surrendered himself after a hard struggle against the combined forces of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and was sent to the island of Elba off the west coast of Italy.

At Paris a treaty was concluded, which restored peace to Europe. Louis XVIII. was made King.

1815 1. Napoleon escaped from Elba, and was soon surrounded by an army.

2. The English and Prussians joined against him.

3. Wellington defeated him at Waterloo. This was the first and last battle in which these two great leaders were opposed to each other. Napoleon gave himself up and was banished to St. Helena, where he remained till his death.

4. Louis XVIII. was again set upon the throne.

VI. Effect of the War upon England.—1. Millions of money had been spent.

2. Manufacturers and farmers were ruined.

3. Riots and tumults arose.

1819 4. The Manchester massacre. A public meeting of working men was attacked by soldiers. Six persons were killed and many wounded.

1798 VII. The Irish Rebellion.—Cause.—For a long time Ireland had been suffering under very adverse laws. Pitt did all in his power to remove the evils, but did not succeed in satisfying the Irish, who now invited the French to come and help them.

1798 The French fleet arrived but the troops did not land, and the rebels were defeated by an English force at Vinegar Hill.

- 1801** Pitt managed, after great difficulty, to effect the Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

**Questions.**—Describe the events preceding the American War of Independence. What was the immediate cause which led to the war? Give a list of the most important ministers in the reign of George III. Give an account of the French Revolution from its commencement to the confinement of Napoleon at Elba. What led to the Peninsular War? Name the chief battles in this war. Who were the leaders of the British army? What was the date of the battle of Waterloo? Who were the leaders of the opposing forces, and what was the result of the battle? Say all you can of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Name the chief commanders who distinguished themselves in battles at sea during this reign. What were the chief victories of Lord Nelson? Give an account of the attempt of the French and Spaniards to retake Gibraltar. Give some account of the expedition under Sir John Moore. Name the treaties signed during this reign.

**GEORGE IV. 1820–1830.** Son of George III. Ascended the throne in his fifty-eighth year.

**Character.**—1. Accomplished in manners—‘The first gentleman of England.’

2. Had good abilities, but did not make much use of them.

- 820** **Events.**—I. The Cato Street Conspiracy.  
II. The Government with its chief members.  
III. Improvements during this reign.

- 1820** **I. The Cato Street Conspiracy.**—Headed by Thistlewood. The conspirators, whose object was to kill all the Cabinet Ministers on their way from dinner, were captured and the leaders executed.

**II. The Government.**—The chief men were—1. Lord Liverpool, the leader.

2. George Canning, Foreign Secretary.  
3. Robert Peel, Home Secretary.

Canning conducted foreign affairs with great ability. He did much for other nations, viz. the Portuguese, Mexicans, Peruvians, and Chilians.

Peel caused Parliament to repeal several laws inflicting

the punishment of death for slight offences, and distinguished himself in law reform.

**Huskisson**, another member, diminished the payment on foreign goods brought into the country, and thus commenced 'Free Trade.' It was through his influence that the first railway for passengers was constructed.

**Lord John Russell** tried to improve the Representative System by disfranchising some small and unimportant boroughs, but the majority of the House was against him.

- 1827 (1) Lord Liverpool died; and (2) Canning became Premier, but after three months he also died.  
(3) Lord Goderich succeeded Canning.

**Foreign Affairs.**—For some years the Greeks had been struggling with the Turks to obtain their political independence. A combined fleet of English, French, and Russian ships was sent to the Mediterranean to protect the commerce and to give some aid to the Greeks.

- 1827 At the Battle of Navarino the Turkish fleet was completely destroyed and the 'Greek Independence' secured.

(4) This led to the fall of Goderich's Ministry, and to the formation of one with the Duke of Wellington as leader.

**Bills passed.**—1. A Bill for the relief of Dissenters.

- 1829 2. The Catholic Emancipation Bill, which gave to Catholics the power to sit in Parliament and to have equal rights with Protestants. O'Connell was the leader of the Catholics of Ireland, and was returned as a member of Parliament.

**III. Improvements during this Reign.**—1. The Police System improved by Robert Peel.

2. The Locomotive Steam Engine invented by George Stephenson.

3. The First Railway opened between Darlington and Stockton, and for passengers between Liverpool and Manchester.

**Questions.**—Give the character of George IV. What relation was he to the last king. Say what you know of the following: Canning, Peel, Huskisson, and O'Connell. Describe the events connected with the Battle of Navarino. What was the Cato Street Conspiracy? Who was mainly instrumental in establishing railways? What caused his death?

**WILLIAM IV. 1830-1837.** Son of George III. Age at accession, 65 years.

**Character.**—1. In manners homely and popular.  
2. His abilities were not great.

**The Government and the Reform Bill.**—1. The Duke of Wellington resigned owing to opposition. He was not in favour of Reform, and the majority was against him.

2. Lord Grey (Whig) became Premier.

**1832** The Reform Bill brought in by

(a) Lord John Russell. The majority in its favour not being large enough, Parliament was dissolved.

(b) The Bill was again brought in, passed the Commons, but was refused by the Lords.

(c) This caused many disturbances and riots throughout the kingdom.

(d) The Bill, now slightly altered, was introduced and became law.

**The Chief Provisions of the Bill.**—1. Boroughs with less than 2,000 people ceased to return members.

2. Boroughs between 2,000 and 4,000 returned one member.

3. Many small boroughs were thus disfranchised, and their seats given to the larger towns which had grown up into importance.

**1833** The slaves in our West Indian colonies were set free and their masters recompensed.

**1834** New Poor Law Bill was passed to prevent the public money being given to the idle, and out-door relief abolished to a great extent.

**Questions.**—Describe the character of William IV. Give an account of the Reform Bill of 1832. When were the slaves of the West Indies liberated? How was this accomplished?

**VICTORIA. 1837.** Only daughter of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Married Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg.

**1838** **Events.**—I. The People's Charter.

II. The Eastern Question.

**1842** III. The Afghan War.

**1846** IV. The Anti-Corn League and the Repeal of the Corn Laws.

- 1854 V. The Russian War.  
 1857 VI. Indian Mutiny.  
 1861 VII. Civil war in America.  
 1862 VIII. Cotton famine.  
 IX. The Irish.  
 1870 X. Education Act.  
 1870 XI. Franco-Prussian War.  
 1874- XII. The Conservative Ministry under Mr. Disraeli.  
 1880

1838 I. The People's Charter was drawn up by a number of men calling themselves 'Chartists,' and professed to set forth the wants of the people.

Its demands were—

1. Universal suffrage for all men.
2. The division of the kingdom into equal electoral districts (now become law).
3. Vote by ballot (now become law).
4. Annual Parliaments.
5. Permission for any man to be elected a member whether he had land, property, or not (now become law).
6. Payment of members of Parliament.

II. The Eastern Question.—Palmerston was now Foreign Secretary. He undertook to protect Turkey, whose government was in a wretched condition.

Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, had obtained Syria from the Turks, but by the help of England, Russia, Austria and Prussia, he was driven out of the country.

III. The Afghan War.—Cause.—It was thought that the Russians, who had made advances in Central Asia, intended to invade India, and Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Afghanistan, was friendly to them.

The British army invaded Afghanistan, defeated Mahomed, and occupied Cabul.

1841 The country rose against the English, and compelled them to retreat to India.

Out of 4,000 who left Cabul only one was able to reach the English garrison at Jellalabad.

All the others died through cold or were killed by the Afghans.

1842 General Pollock advanced from Jellalabad to Cabul and recovered the British prisoners.

IV. The Anti-Corn League established by Richard Cobden and John Bright.



Its object was to instruct the people in the evils of the corn laws, and to obtain Free Trade with respect to corn.

- 1846** **The Repeal of the Corn Laws.**—The immediate cause was the famine in Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop.

Two parties were now formed—‘Protectionists’ and ‘Free Traders.’

**V. The Russian War (between Russia and Turkey).—Cause.**—The Emperor Nicholas of Russia proposed that the Christian provinces in Turkey should be placed under his protection.

- 1854** Neither England nor Turkey would agree to the proposal. Nicholas insisted on his demand, and Turkey, supported by England and France, declared war against Russia.

(September 20.) Battle of the Alma. The English under the command of Lord Raglan, and the French under Marshal St. Arnaud, landed in Eupatoria, and defeated the Russians under Menschikoff.

(October.) The combined army marched to Sebastopol and commenced a siege, which lasted nearly twelve months.

(October 25.) The Russian army endeavoured to raise the siege by attacking the English at Balaklava, but were repulsed.

(November 5.) The Russians again attacked the English, and after a desperate struggle were defeated with great loss of life at Inkerman.

(The Winter.) Owing to a want of forethought among the British generals, and the mistakes of the ministers at home, and bad management in the commissariat, the English troops suffered greatly.

Finally the wounded were sent to Scutari, and there taken charge of by Miss Florence Nightingale and a company of English ladies, who had volunteered to go to the help of the wounded and dying.

- 1855** (September.) Sebastopol was taken by English and French.

- 1856** **Peace concluded.—Terms.**—The Russian protection over the Christians of the Danube provinces was abolished.

Only a small Russian and Turkish fleet allowed to be stationed in the Black Sea. Russia not to interfere in Turkish affairs.

- 1857** **VI. Indian Mutiny.—Cause.**—1. The introduction of the Enfield rifle, which required the use of greased cartridges.

2. A report was spread that this grease was the fat of swine or cows, which, if used by a Hindoo, was considered a defilement and caused a loss of caste.

3. The native princes, who had lost their provinces through misgovernment, urged on the Indian soldiers to rebellion.

(May.) The Indian soldiers commenced the mutiny by taking possession of Delhi. It was retaken by General Wilson in September.

**Cawnpore.**—A large number of English women, children, and men, were treacherously massacred in Cawnpore by Nana Sahib.

**Lucknow** was besieged by the Indians, and after great suffering by the inhabitants was relieved by Havelock and Outram.

On the death of Havelock, Sir Colin Campbell took command, and succeeded in restoring peace.

1861-1865 **VII. Civil War in America** between the Northern and Southern States, caused by the desire of the latter to carry their slaves further west.

Many English merchants rendered aid to the Southern States by building fast sailing ships to plunder the merchant ships of the Northerners.

1865 The South was obliged to submit, and the slaves were set free.

1862 **VIII. The Cotton Famine**, caused by the stoppage of the cotton supply from the Southern States of America. Thousands of English people were thrown out of employment and endured great hardships.

**IX. The Irish.**—1. The Fenians raised an insurrection to separate Ireland from England, but they were soon put down.

2. The Irish Church.—Mr. Gladstone took away the support given to the Protestant clergy in Ireland, and thus put the Catholics and Protestants on an equal footing.

1870 **X. The Education Act.**—By this Act Board Schools were established and compulsory attendance at school enforced.

**XI. The Franco-Prussian War.**—Prussia and the smaller German States joined together against the French, and defeated them. Napoleon III. was taken prisoner. After the war the King of Prussia became Emperor of Germany.

**1874**     **XII. The Conservative Ministry under Mr. Disraeli.—1.**  
 War between Russia and Turkey, caused by the atrocities perpetrated on the Christian inhabitants of Turkey.

The Turks, after a struggle which lasted about a year, were totally defeated.

**The Treaty.**—A conference of the European Powers was held at Berlin, and a treaty was drawn up, by which Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, were freed from the rule of the Sultan, and Bulgaria was given a prince of its own choosing, and made into a separate State, though tributary to Turkey.

**1878**     **2. War with the Zulus in South Africa.** After several adverses the Zulus were beaten, and their country put under British rule.

**1880**     **End of the Conservative Government.**

**Questions.**—Give an account of the Chartist movement of 1838? Describe the events connected with the Afghan war. What was the object of the Anti-Corn League? What was the cause of the Russian war? Mention the chief engagements in the war? Give a brief account of the Indian Mutiny? What was the result of the Civil War in America?



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